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# Alabama

## LAND BOOK

A Text Book  
on the Industrial  
Commercial  
and Agricultural  
Advantages  
of a Great  
State



Price Twenty-five Cents





CHAS. HENDERSON  
Governor



W. L. LANCASTER  
State Treasurer

## THE ALABAMA IDEA

In establishing the Alabama Idea as a concrete force in the upbuilding of the State, we have sought to follow the best practices now accepted as standard among the leading commercial organizations of the country. We expect to combine complete efficiency with the sincerity of purpose that should adhere to the high office it is our privilege to hold in the great State of Alabama.

CHAS. HENDERSON, Governor      W. L. LANCASTER, State Treasurer

J. A. WADE, Com. Agriculture and Industries

EMMET A. JONES, Chief Immigration and Markets Bureau



JAMES A. WADE  
Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries



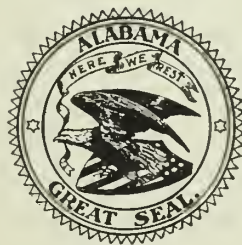
EMMET A. JONES  
Chief of Immigration and Markets Bureau

STATE OF ALABAMA  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES  
JAMES A. WADE, Commissioner

IMMIGRATION AND MARKETS BUREAU  
EMMET A. JONES, Chief

# ALABAMA LAND BOOK

A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL  
AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THOSE COUNTIES  
*of* ALABAMA THAT HAVE JOINED TOGETHER  
IN *an* EARNEST *and* WELL PLANNED MOVE-  
MENT TO STIMULATE, DIRECT AND  
MAINTAIN THE GROWTH OF  
THE STATE IN A MANNER  
PROPORTIONATE TO  
HER RESOURCES, OP-  
PORTUNITIES AND  
ADVANTAGES



COMPILED AND EDITED BY  
LOWRY W. STATLER

STATE CAPITOL  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA  
1916

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By Charles Henderson, Governor and ex officio Chair-  
man, Board of Trustees, Alabama  
Development Fund



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## ALABAMA'S PLATFORM OF PROGRESS

**I**N PLANNING the publication of the Alabama Land Book, the Agricultural Department of the State of Alabama has recognized a number of fundamental factors, among the more important of which may be mentioned the following:

The timely opportunity to render a most valuable service to the land owners and agricultural interests of the State.

The well known need of an efficient means of co-operation between all sections of the State,—a need long felt by those actively interested in the development of Alabama.

The need of a comprehensive plan of publicity, with the necessary follow-up system, by which the man with money to invest may be reached and shown his opportunity for profit.

The growth of our national export business in general and of the export demand for Alabama products through the State Bureau of Markets in particular.

The need of an educational program in keeping with the importance of the subject and capable of meeting the urgent call for accurate and reliable information regarding Alabama lands and products.

The fact that the problems of home-seeking, land ownership, employment of capital, agricultural development and the betterment of rural life are now before the public mind and pressing for solution.

The fact that diversification of crops is now an established policy in Alabama; that skilled farmers with capital are required to efface the old one-crop idea and realize upon our limitless opportunity for progress as compared with less favored sections.

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# ALABAMA,

## THE KEY TO YOUR OPPORTUNITY

BY THOMAS M. OWEN, JR.

### INTRODUCTORY



LABAMA, first on the list of states, is inhabited by an honest, thrifty, capable and ambitious people. Since her admission to the Union, in 1819, the interpretation of "Alabama," a name derived from the Indian language, has been "Here We Rest." But we have not rested. By perseverance and natural ability our citizenship has developed a great Commonwealth possessed

not only of good homes, good schools, good churches, good farms, and good industrial and commercial enterprises, but of a wholesome civic attitude on the part of a united people looking forward to an era of still better things.

In presenting this Alabama Land Book to you it is our desire that you should know the natural advantages of Alabama. Something of her resources, railroads, waterways, water power, coal and iron deposits, climate, labor, education, and religion.

Here in Alabama we are working heart to heart, and hand to hand, to make the most of the opportunities which are daily presented to us, by well organized, intelligent and constructive modern methods.

The Alabama Land Book is itself an expression of the wonders which can be accomplished by co-operation between producer and consumer.

### VARIED PRODUCTS

For nearly seventy years, the principal staple crop of Alabama was cotton. Several years since the State began in earnest the campaign for diversification and rota-

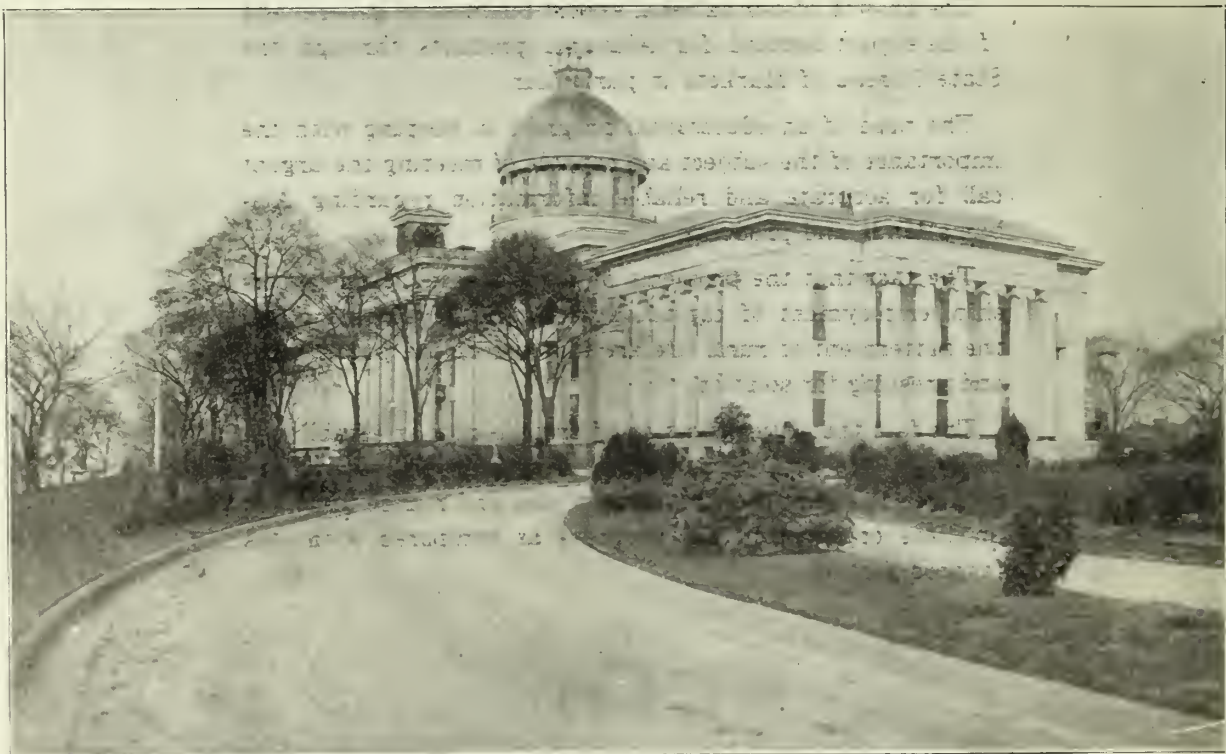
tion of crops, which had been preached for many years. The results speak only too well for what determination and co-operation can accomplish.

Alabama now ranks first in variety of products. She heads the list in the production of corn per acre, the length of navigable waterways, the amount of black soil land, the amount of river bottom land, and is prominent in the growth of citrus fruits and produces the finest pecan nuts in the world.

### POPULATION

The total population of Alabama is 2,138,093. During the period from 1900 to 1910 many counties show a decrease in population. This is due to the emigration of the negroes to other states. The total number of dwellings according to the last census was 441,249, and the total number of families 454,767, indicating that in very few cases does more than one family occupy a single dwelling.

The rank of Alabama is eighteenth in population and twenty-seventh in land area among the states and territories. The State rises from tide level in the vicinity of Mobile to elevations of 1,800 feet in the northern counties of the State. All of the Southern and Western portions of the State lie within the Gulf Coastal Plain. The East Central portion of the State is included in the Piedmont Division, while the Northern and Northeastern portions consist of a series of mountain elevations with included limestone valleys. Extreme Northern and Northwestern Alabama includes also a small portion of the Cumberland Plateau and Highland Rim region, which crosses the State line into Tennessee.



THE STATE CAPITOL AT MONTGOMERY



## STATISTICS

There was an increase of 17.8 per cent in the number of farms from 1900 to 1910, showing the marked tendency to cut up the large plantations into smaller tracts that can be more intensively cultivated.

The census of 1910 states that the total value of live stock on farms, including domestic animals, poultry and bees, in 1910 was \$65,595,000, of which domestic animals contributed \$63,575,000. The value of cattle represented 20.5 per cent of the total value of live stock; that of horses and mules, 69 per cent; that of swine, 6.6 per cent; that of sheep and lambs, 0.5 per cent; and that of poultry, 2.8 per cent, the other classes being insignificant.

The last available report shows that the butter made on Alabama farms, was valued at \$5,658,000. The value of the eggs produced was \$3,762,000, that of the poultry was \$3,168,000. The sale of cattle, honey and wax aggregated \$5,189,000, \$88,088, and \$11,889, respectively. The total value of the crops was in round numbers \$150,000,000.



ONE OF ALABAMA'S CORN DEMONSTRATION FARMS.

## IRON AND STEEL

Alabama is now generally regarded as the coming center of the iron and steel business in America. She ranks first in the production of brown ore; third in the production of red hematite; and third in the total production. She is third in the production of coke, fourth in that of pig iron, fifth in production of coal, and fifth in the manufacture of steel. She ranks first in the possession of all materials required in the making of iron and steel, and has since 1890 dictated the price of pig iron in the United States.

## COAL FIELDS

In the Birmingham section of Alabama can be found not only great deposits of rich iron ore, but enormous beds of high grade bituminous coal. The four principal coal fields are those known as the Black Warrior, Lookout Mountain, Coosa and Cahaba. In the Ashland Plateau are mineral riches of many sorts and kinds—a veritable maze of natural wealth running wild. Alabama offers many inducements to those desiring to invest in coal and mineral land.



ALABAMA'S GREATEST ASSET.

## ADVANCED LEGISLATION

Our lawmakers have enacted legislation looking toward bettering health conditions, food and water inspection, garbage disposal, workman's insurance and compensation laws, and removing the immoral influences of the street. Alabama has strict liquor and drug laws and ranks among the first states in the care of defective and delinquent classes.

## TRANSPORTATION

Alabama is indeed fortunate in that she has fine transportation facilities. Our rivers are navigable for a greater distance than those of any other state in the Union. Our railroads have cheap rates for the transportation of produce and goods from the producer to the buyer and ultimately to the consumer. Many of the roads maintain schools for the education of the labor which will ultimately be in their employ. Hospitals, places of amusement, Y. M. C. A.'s, and the like are supported in order that the social life of the employees shall not be dwarfed. Workman's insurance is being taken out and all of the precautions taken that are possible, because the railroads have come to realize that the most important thing to them is the happiness and welfare of those they employ.



ALABAMA IS THE NATURAL HOME OF THE PECAN.



## TIMBER

Alabama abounds in timber, which is classified as fire-wood, fencing material, logs, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, materials for barrels, bark, naval stores, and building materials.

## WATER POWER

One of Alabama's greatest resources is its unlimited water power, conveniently located for running cotton factories, manufacturing plants, and for the generation of electricity which can be used for power and lighting.

To improve a river or system of rivers by conserving the flood waters, depends not only on the possibility of an economic storage, but upon the advantage and profitability with which the water so stored can be utilized.

The Coosa-Alabama river system is admirably adapted to make a storage system of this kind most desirable and profitable. Excellent sites at which great reservoirs can be economically constructed, are found on the Etowah, Coosawatee, Conasauga and Little rivers, all tributaries of the Coosa-Alabama, and the Tallapoosa, a tributary of the lower section of the river. The Tallapoosa reservoir is one of the largest in the country.

The water power which can be generated will more than pay the cost of construction. Furthermore, every cubic foot of water that is discharged through the turbines at the upper reservoirs, will lend equal force to the turning of additional turbines over and over again as it passes each water power development on the rapids of the Coosa-Alabama river winding its way to the Gulf. And thus, in connection with the water from the great storage on the Tallapoosa, will aid in floating boats on

this splendid stream, laden with the commerce of its own creation.

The advantages that are to be derived by joining the watershed of the Tennessee, with its vast hydro-electric possibilities and the watershed of the Coosa-Alabama with its great water power possibilities, must be obvious to every one. And the industrial prosperity which will come from the development of these natural resources will be shared by the rural population. Cities and great industrial centers will spring up, and these must be fed and clothed by the Alabama farmer.

## LABOR SUPPLY

One of the great promises of Alabama's prosperity in the future is the fact that she has a varied industry. It is well known that where there is a varied industry, there also exists a market for its products, and a field of employment for surplus labor. Labor in Alabama is cheap, and plentiful. This is indeed a great asset to those who need the efficient and skilled workmen. One of the reasons why Alabama's labor is cheap and efficient is our invigorating climate. It is seldom too hot and never too cold. There is something in the atmosphere which is life-giving and which enables us to aspire and to achieve great and good things. This variety of crops and industries enables the farmer and manufacturer to secure the services of all classes of labor at times when most urgently needed.

## SOILS

Besides being in the lead in the number of varied industries, Alabama ranks first, as stated above, in the amount of black soil land, the amount of river land, and first in the productivity and fertility of soil.



GENERAL VIEW OF SPINNING ROOM OF COOSA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PIEDMONT, ALA. NOTE EACH TWO FRAMES ARE DRIVEN BY A SINGLE MOTOR, THE LATEST METHOD OF DRIVE. POWER FOR THE ENTIRE MILL SUPPLIED BY ALABAMA POWER COMPANY.



The following is a list of Alabama soils: Sandy loam; sandy soil with clay subsoil; sandy; sandy upland with clay subsoil; black soil with red clay subsoil; hammock land; black soil; gray sandy; Greenville sandy loam; sandy loam with clay subsoil; medium loam with yellow clay subsoil; gray sandy soil with red subsoil; black loam soil with yellow clay subsoil; black sandy loam lime land, with red subsoil; alluvial land; sandy gravelly loam; snuff colored soil; dark gravelly soil; pine and oak sandy land, with red clay subsoil; and red loam.

Alabama land is well adapted to the growth of Bur and Crimson clover. These, it has been demonstrated, are equally as valuable as cow peas for soil improvement. It has been universally agreed by all Alabama farmers that have grown them, that they are the greatest of all fertilizer bill reducers, that they prevent soil erosion, and that they make worn-out land rich and productive.

### LEADING CROPS

Alabama is the proud possessor of the champion corn grower of the world. Walker Lee Dunson of Tallapoosa county raised 232 39/56 bushels on one acre of alluvial sandy loam soil.

Commissioner of Agriculture James A. Wade has won several medals and ribbons and the Carnegie cup, valued at \$1,000, for the growth of short staple cotton. He is reported to have won the International Cup for the best short staple cotton grown in the world, but on account of the war in Europe he has received no official notification from the managers of the International Cotton Show held at Berlin in the summer of 1914.

Alabama soil is better adapted, as has been shown by experiments, than that of any other state for the growth of the velvet and soy bean, peas, clover, alfalfa, and other grasses, besides being the natural home of the cotton seed, from which is secured the very best feed for fattening beeves.

Chufas, peanuts, field peas, sweet potatoes, artichokes and corn, which are the most fattening of all hog feed, can be grown on any of our land. These when used separately or together, make a complete ration for hogs.



THE CARNEGIE CUP.

Valued at \$1,000; Won by Hon. James A. Wade as the World's Champion Grower of Short Staple Cotton.

Alabama also stands at the top in the growth of the Mammoth sun flower, which is as everyone knows the best of all fowl feed.

Our cattle production has steadily increased, until we now stand high in the amount of revenue derived from the sale of beef.

### FARM DEMONSTRATION

State aid supplemented by that of the United States, has steadily forced our number of demonstration agents up until Alabama now ranks first in the number of demonstration agents, and the amounts paid them in salaries and expenses. The Legislature of Alabama was the first to establish a Bureau of Markets and Immigration, in connection with its Department of Agriculture. It is also well to add that twelve other states followed the progressive example set by Alabama.

Thus we rank first in having the greatest number of men to show us what to grow, and how to grow it, and also first in having a live and up-to-date department which is unceasing in its efforts to find ready markets for Alabama products.

### RELIGION

There is no need to go into details in regard to the religious denominations of Alabama. Practically every Christian religion is represented by churches, and many support schools. We rank high in morality, and our record for crime is low.

### SUMMARY

On the canvas of the future I see before me a glorious picture; "golden fields of wheat, following the waving fields of yellow oats, green fields of corn and the white, blooming fields of cotton. On her Bermuda-carpeted pastures, the black Angus and the white-faced Hereford, the proverbial cattle of a thousand hills. Around her dairies, the fawn-like Jersey. Truck gardens, fruit orchards and beautiful country homes. In her cities, mills grinding corn into meal, wheat into flour, packing houses for the slaughter of cattle, hogs and sheep; great cotton mills, with thousands of spindles, each turning into its finished product the raw material, drawn from its immediate neighborhood. And all driven by that silent, efficient, electrical energy, generated by our mighty water powers."



WALKER LEE DUNSON OF ALEXANDER CITY, ALABAMA.  
Champion Corn Grower.—He Raised 232 39/56 Bushels of Corn on  
One Acre of Sandy Loam Soil in Tallapoosa County.





THE ALABAMA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

## BANKING IN ALABAMA AS RELATED TO THE PROGRESS OF THE STATE

By JUDGE C. E. THOMAS, President of the Alabama Bankers' Association.



**S**PEAKING in the broadest sense, the banking business vitally touches more interests, turns more wheels in the general organism of our existence than the combined efforts of any other three institutions of our State. Commercialism has been so shaped that it must depend largely upon our banking interests for its existence; manufacturers, however great, must be assisted along their highway of success by the banks; while our agricultural interests are undergoing a transformation from the one-crop system to the diversified plan, and while herds of cattle are springing up, and great hog ranches are developing over Alabama, they must look for the assistance of the banker.

Therefore, in summing up the resources of this great commonwealth, we must see at a glance that the entire system of business in our State revolves about a common center, the axis of which is the bank. We cannot then but appreciate the magnitude of the work devolving upon us as bankers, and as members of the Alabama Bankers' Association. I would also call attention to the fact that not all the problems which have to be met by the bankers of Alabama confront the bankers of the larger cities, the country banker comes in for his share. He occupies a position on the firing line, and most, if not all the agricultural problems must come to him first handed. Then they are passed on to the larger institutions.

### DIVERSIFICATION

The work of diversifying farm crops in Alabama has been hurried forward with the appearance of the boll weevil in the cotton fields. In some sections of our State this idea was already being worked out by the farmers, but with the appearance of the boll weevil, our people realized that the one-crop system must go, and that the time had come when the soil which had in the past produced millions of dollars worth of cotton would be called upon to give up a yield of other crops. Our people realized that the change must come, but they were not unmindful that it should be a gradual change and not too radical.

They began to work out the problem in 1914, and how well this splendid soil here in Alabama has responded to changed conditions is shown by the fact that the largest yield of corn per acre in the United States was grown in Alabama; the largest potatoes grown in America were taken from the soil of Alabama; while millions of dollars worth of cattle are today grazing and being fed upon the

fields of our State. It is true that with the coming of diversification, means the going of the large farmers,—especially the large cotton farmers. But the place of the broad acres of cotton which we have seen for the past half century is now to be filled with other products: Sweeps of corn, and grains of all kinds, thousands of cattle and hogs, an industry no less beautiful to look at and no less profitable have come to stay. The revolution is here and we have awakened in the dawn of a new era.



JUDGE C. E. THOMAS  
of Prattville, Ala., President of the Alabama Bankers' Association.





MEETINGS IN CONVENTION

### CO-OPERATION WITH FARMERS

Alabama being largely agricultural, a great number of our banks are directly affected by the welfare of the farmer, and we must therefore co-operate with him. Our banks have joined hands with the farmer and both have been benefited. The farmer has year by year become more progressive, while the banker has continually given him more and more support, encouragement and counsel until today their interests have become so interwoven that they are almost identical, and they are pressing forward to the goal of success.

In other days the banker and the farmer of Alabama dealt with each other at arms' length. Today they stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, working out the new problems as they arise, the farmer becoming more and more progressive, the banker not only ready and willing to lend his financial assistance, but his wise counsel as well. The two together always working for the common good of all, while Alabama grows and booms in spite of the great European war and the ravages of the boll weevil.

### THE WORK OF MRS. G. H. MATHIS

A few years ago, just about the time the revolution in agriculture began, the Bankers' Association of Alabama was fortunate enough to engage the co-operation of Mrs. G. H. Mathis. This was one of the most valuable accessions which could have possibly been made. Her work was more or less directly under the Agricultural Committee's supervision, and almost inestimable was her service to the people of Alabama and our Association. By striking personality, her keen insight into the needs of our people, her tireless energy, and by thoroughness in her work, she opened the eyes of our people and demonstrated to them the rich treasures in the Alabama soil. In agricultural meetings in the great Middle West section she told the people there of the unlimited opportunity in Alabama; in the crowded New England States she carried the glorious news of Alabama, and today our State is boasting of many good citizens who are here through the efforts of our own Mrs. Mathis.

### ALABAMA NEEDS GOOD FARMERS AND BETTER METHODS

While I speak of the progress made by our State and the development of her agricultural resources, and they have been wonderful and rapid, I am not by any means satisfied with what we have accomplished. We must be ever awake,—ever ready to grasp a firmer hold upon every opportunity which presents itself to us.

Alabama today stands in need of good farmers and better methods. I say this in no disparagement of the veteran farmer who has fought the good fight in the past, has won victory after victory and overcome almost unsurmountable obstacles. My hat is off to him who has delved into this splendid soil of ours and brought forth rich harvests of unthought-of products. His methods were good and his lessons were better.

When I say that Alabama is in need of good farmers, I mean that it is needing the best young men of our Alabama and other states to give time and thought to agriculture. They should stop flocking to towns and cities seeking the companionship of gay society. They should give their great minds and strong bodies to the development of this great State and secure for themselves the riches which are hidden beneath the surface of Alabama, and thus leave to posterity the great lessons they have worked out in the boundless field of agriculture.

At this time when we are making such rapid strides in the discovery of hidden treasure in the productive soil of our State, we must not be unmindful of the great advantages which we are overlooking when we do not avail ourselves of the improved methods of farming. Necessity, the mother of invention, has been busy. The ingenuity of man has been put to the test with the result that we are today enjoying, not only the new products of the soil, but the opportunity to apply new methods in



MRS. G. H. MATHIS  
of Gadsden, Ala., Field Agent of the Alabama Bankers' Association.





Photo by Taylor-Reynolds Co., Mobile.  
INSPECTING A SANITARY DAIRY AT MOBILE. W. M. CLEMENS, SECRETARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE; GEO. A. MALONEY, FARM DEMONSTRATOR; MISS NETTIE BEALE, MANAGER WEEKLY AGE-HERALD; MRS. G. H. MATHIS, LECTURER FOR ALABAMA BANKERS ASSOCIATION; M. J. McDERMOTT, PRESIDENT BANK OF MOBILE.

the cultivation, gathering and storing away of our products. Today cultivation is made easy with the new labor saving devices; harvesting and manufacturing machinery are within the easy reach of every one. Then let us grasp the opportunity which is thrust in our pathway, and rise with the tidal wave of prosperity that is now sweeping across our State.

#### BANKERS BELIEF IN IMMIGRATION OF HIGH CLASS FARMERS

In Alabama today we have hundreds of thousands of acres of undeveloped lands, waiting for the arrival of the immigrant. In many sections of our State the timber companies have gathered up and carried away the virgin forests, sometimes to the detriment of Alabama to the extent of millions of dollars.

But the land is still here—the richness of the soil is here—only waiting for the high-class, industrious farmer to arrive and gather unto himself a rich heritage. The bankers of Alabama realize the need of such people. Our Alabamians have enough land and to spare. Then let us avail ourselves of every opportunity to invite immigration into our State.

Let us go into the North and Middle West and extend to the skilled farmers of these sections a cordial invitation to come to Alabama and share with us this genial climate and fertile soil. Let us go into the crowded cities of the East and induce the people there to leave the crowded alleys and high tenements and come to Alabama where they are welcome and where prosperity awaits them.

I believe that the awakening of the people of the outside world to our advantages here in Alabama will turn a tide of immigrants into our State that will not only develop our natural resources, but will build up our so-

ciety and help us to rise higher and higher year after year.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH, AND WELCOME TO NEW PEOPLE

Citizens from neighboring states will come to Alabama because we have a climate that is genial, fitted for the growth of anything whether it be a species from the tropics or from the frozen North. So far have our people learned the lesson that green vegetables are not uncommon the year round. The soil is rich and never fails of production. Therefore, we feel that our citizenship is soon to be strengthened by our neighbors from sister states, and we welcome them to Alabama. In our great cities and in our country villages, immigrants will come in contact with the banker of Alabama. They will receive a warm welcome. We will be glad to render to them such assistance as they may need. We will gladly give counsel and advice to those who ask for it. We extend the invitation to YOU. We welcome you to Alabama, the State of Peace, Progress and Prosperity.

“The coal and iron tonnage of the State of Alabama is over six times as great as the tonnage of the entire cotton crop of the United States; that the State ranks as second in the Union in the production of coke, third in the production of ore, fourth in iron and fifth in coal.”—Thomas Gibson in Moody's Magazine.

“One of the best dairy farms I have ever seen is in Lowndes County, Alabama. I do not think I have ever seen a better peach orchard than one in Bullock County. The present crop is estimated at fifty car loads. The same man also has a large pecan orchard.”—Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury.



BANKER AND FARMER DOING TEAM WORK.

During the “Diversification” Campaign Meetings like this were held in every county in Alabama. Interest was created and maintained to a large degree by the information compiled and made available by the International Harvester Company.



## THE EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF ALABAMA

By William F. Feagin, State Superintendent of Education.



HERE seems to have been always some genius among men that inspired them to go in search of treasure. The Crusaders, the Knights of the Round Table, the Holy Grail, the Golden Fleece, the Fountain of Youth, are all expressions of the same spirit that inspired Columbus to cross the trackless deep, Magellan to circumnavigate the globe, our forefathers to settle upon the shores of Virginia and Massachusetts, Peary to seek the pole. In fact, the quest spirit seems everywhere and at all times to have prompted men to dream of some Utopia and to go in search of some Eldorado. This historical fact, which some have styled love of adventure, has led many to chase the rainbow, no doubt, but it has also been of tremendous worth in the transmission of civilization and in the establishment of social order throughout the world, for individuals, like nations, are not static; they are dynamic, and in order to GROW, they must sometimes GO.

### THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING

Advertisement is a favorite expedient of nations to draw men to their territory and to attach them to their standards. True, too much publicity has sometimes resulted in the embarrassment of numbers and not infrequently in the conflicts of war. This latter condition, however, represents the abuse of a principle which in the main is salutary. The bright color of the plant attracts the insect and secures fertilization; the rich plumage of the bird attracts its mate and promotes life; the slogan, the pennant, the flag are symbols that attract

and charm. America's world-wide reputation as "the land of the free and the home of the brave" is the one satisfactory explanation of the tremendous influx of foreigners each year. Unfortunately Alabama, either because of over-modesty or through the lack of organized agencies, has failed to attract the attention of any considerable number of outsiders, though her tremendous resources are as varied, as rich and as profuse as can be found in any equal area under heaven.

It is not the purpose of this article, however, to deal with Alabama's resources in general, for they are abundantly unfolded and set out in the most convincing fashion all through this book. Our task is a more specific one, that is—to give in a general way some insight into our educational conditions. Alabama maintains a complete and well-coordinated school system from the elementary school to the University. Beginning at the top is our State University with buildings and grounds valued at approximately one and one-half million dollars, an endowment fund worth at least three-quarters of a million dollars, a faculty of more than forty teachers and an enrollment of some seven hundred pupils, exclusive of the summer session. Parallel with the University is the Alabama Polytechnic Institute which performs the same function in preparing men for technical lines of work as the University for professional lines. The buildings and grounds are valued approximately at three-quarters of a million dollars and the endowment in round numbers is \$300,000. There are some sixty teachers and eight hundred pupils, exclusive of the summer session. Both of the above institutions are co-educational. The Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, with an annual income of



### THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

- (1) Campus. (2) Woman's Dormitory. (3) Garland Hall. (4) Comer Hall. (5) Gymnasium. (6) Smith Hall. (7) Morgan Hall. (8) View including Monument commemorating destruction of University by fire in the Civil War. (9) Manly Hall. (10) President's Mansion. (11) Clark Hall.





CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS AT CITRONELLE, MOBILE COUNTY. There are 14 Consolidated White Schools in Mobile County, Using 31 Wagons for Transporting Pupils.



COVINGTON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL. There are 57 County High Schools in the State with Buildings Erected Under Direction of the High School Commission.

\$60,000 and buildings and grounds valued at more than one-half million dollars, has a faculty of thirty-five teachers and an enrollment of five hundred pupils. This institution gives specialized instruction to young women similar in purpose but different in character from that which the Alabama Polytechnic Institute offers to our young men. Our educational system includes four Class A normal schools upon which the State spends approximately \$100,000 annually and two Class B normal schools each receiving \$5,000 annually. There is an agricultural school in each of the nine congressional districts with an annual income of \$4,500 each and a county high school, one available for each county, on which the State expends approximately \$3,000 annually. Below these and tributary to them all is our system of public elementary schools comprehending a seven-year course of study which, with the institutions already mentioned, make up the scheme which Alabama has provided for the education of her sons and daughters. An investigation of the character of the work done in the several types of institutions mentioned above, together with that which is being performed by scores of private and denominational schools of high rank, will convince the painstaking inves-

tigator that the educational advantages in Alabama are varied enough and comprehensive enough to qualify for the various avocations and walks of life.

For a long period of years, secondary education in Alabama was a purely voluntary matter so far as the State was concerned, thereby leaving a chasm between the elementary schools and institutions of higher learning that the agricultural schools, the normal schools and even the colleges themselves laboriously tried to fill. With the establishment of county high schools, however, the colleges were enabled to abandon the preparatory department and to raise their standards so as to require fourteen units for admission; the normal schools were enabled to surrender their burden of secondary and collegiate work and give themselves exclusively to the preparation of teachers for the elementary schools. The agricultural schools likewise gave up the teaching of Latin and Greek and other classical subjects and framed a course of study in keeping with the purpose for which they were created.

The establishment of high schools not only made possible revised programs in the institutions of higher learning but, what is even more important, wrought a most



THE RURAL SCHOOLS OF ALABAMA ARE BEING IMPROVED ACCORDING TO MODERN IDEAS OF LIGHTING, SANITATION AND EQUIPMENT. THIS ATTRACTIVE BUILDING IS AT LeGRANDE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.





FRONT VIEW OF DORMITORY, A. G. T. I., MONTEVALLO, ALA.



ENTRANCE TO CAMPUS, A. G. T. I., MONTEVALLO, ALA.

healthy and stimulating effect upon the elementary schools so that we now have a well-rounded system of state-supported schools that articulate one with another. It has come to be recognized under this new order of things that the public schools are the State's biggest asset and the education of her children the biggest business in which she is engaged, and thoughtful immigrants and capitalists will find here a healthy public sentiment in favor of state-supported schools which is being deepened and intensified by the progress we are making from year to year.

#### TRUE CONDITION OF OUR SCHOOLS

No better evidence of the true condition of our schools is producible than a partial recital of what has taken place during the space of a decade. In 1904-5 the State paid into the treasury for the maintenance of elementary public schools \$1,038,881; in 1914-15 this amount had grown by more than one hundred per cent and the total revenue of these schools from all sources approximated four and one-half million dollars. In 1904-5 there were no county high schools; in 1914-15 the State was expending \$165,000 on such institutions; in 1904-5 the agricultural schools were receiving \$2,500 each year; in 1914-15 each of the nine schools were receiving \$4,500, an increase of \$2,000 annually. The appropriation to the Class A normal schools during the same ten-year period increased from \$10,000 each to \$20,000, and in addition two schools of Class B-grade were established. During the same period the maintenance fund of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute increased by 118%, of the Ala-

bama Polytechnic Institute 135%, and of the University of Alabama 110%. Corresponding increases were made in the appropriations to the normal and industrial schools for negroes which are ministering in a safe way to the needs of the race.

During the period under consideration the enrollment in our public schools increased fifty per cent; the school term was lengthened one month; the teachers employed grew from 4,600 to 7,800; the value of schoolhouses and sites advanced from three million dollars to more than seven million dollars; the annual salaries of teachers increased in the total by more than two million dollars; and the per capita expense for each child of school age more than doubled. It is impossible to measure some elements of school progress in a statistical way, but nobody who has observed what took place during this decade would for a moment deny that the progress of our schools made in those fields which we cannot measure are equally as great as in those cases cited above.

#### RACE PROBLEM SOLVED

We have learned to deal satisfactorily with the race problem and to provide a dual system of schools adapted to both races and what is more, we have replaced our antiquated and out-worn school machinery with as progressive legislation as has been written upon the statute books of any state in the Union. Such authorities as the General Education Board, the United States Bureau of Education, our most prominent teachers' colleges, and state departments of education have given it as their opinion that the educational legislation of 1915 in Ala-



PLAYGROUNDS UNDER COMPETENT SUPERVISION ARE NOW AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE OF THE CITY SCHOOLS OF ALABAMA





THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL AT PIPER, BIBB COUNTY.  
The One-Room Schools are Passing and These Consolidated Schools  
are Offering Larger Educational Advantages.

bama was the biggest and most progressive ever enacted by any General Assembly in the United States at any one sitting. This legislation looked toward the improvement of our public school system along three general lines:

1. Adequate financial support through county and district taxation, guaranteeing not only the needed funds to finance the schools but assuring that degree of local interest and initiative which conditions full success in their administration and supervision.

2. Compulsory attendance to prevent the exploitation of our boys and girls and a companion measure providing for a commission to wipe out adult illiteracy in Alabama.

### 3. Better administration and supervision of schools.

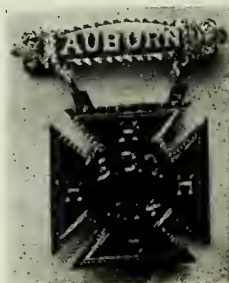
By this last measure, the schools of each county of the State are placed directly under the control of a county board of education consisting of five members elected from the county at large by the voters and clothed with full power to manage and control the schools, except in cities of more than 2,000 inhabitants, where city boards of education are in power; to arrange and rearrange school districts; to consolidate schools and transport pupils at public expense; to erect, repair and equip school buildings; to employ a county superintendent of education and the necessary assistants and to pay such salaries as will enable them to command the best talent the whole country affords.

Not only has the educational direction of the county been unified by the power vested in the board and up-to-date machinery provided, as will readily appear, but the State has also given such encouragement as will speedily set the machinery in motion. Counties levying a local tax will receive a bonus of \$1,000 for each mill levied. Any rural community desiring to erect a more modern or commodious school building, or repair or equip an old one may secure State aid in proportion to the size of the building to be erected and the amount of the funds the community itself is willing to invest. School libraries may also be installed with aid from the public treasury; in fact, there is hardly any phase of school improvement work that is not now sanctioned and promoted by our laws.

Along with all these external improvements, our compulsory attendance laws guarantee that boys and girls shall have the opportunity to secure the elements of an education and there is the further assurance that those who pay taxes for the education of all the children of all the people shall not have their investments depreciated by non-attendance. There can be no schools without teachers, and professional training is a part of the teacher's equipment which no one any more will gainsay. Recognizing this fact, the graduates of Class A institutions of Alabama and similar institutions of other states and the graduates of institutions of higher learning who have taken a certain amount of professional work may now receive first grade certificates without examination, while the certificates of teachers who pursue a requisite amount of professional work at institutions of higher learning may be extended and certificates issued in other states upon satisfactory requirements may be validated in Alabama.

The foregoing facts have been cited not merely to parade our progress, though we may justly be proud of our achievement, but to let the world know that Alabama is keenly alive to her educational opportunity and responsibility. We have not yet worked out all our school problems and it may be that we shall not do so for many years, but our educational system is young and flexible and we are not grooved or fettered by tradition, custom or caste. Our school facilities, like our fields and forests and mines, are in a healthy and productive condition and guarantee profitable returns upon all honest investments. We have the machinery and the will to prepare our boys and girls for intelligent productivity and citizenship, and those who seek a "golden age" in a "land of opportunity" will find both in one right here in Alabama.

J. C. Rush produced 118 1/2 bushels of corn on one acre of light sandy bottom soil in Dallas County, Alabama.



John F. Dahlke produced 118 17/28 bushels of corn on one acre of bottom soil in Cullman County, Alabama.

BOYS' CORN CLUB MEDAL.  
Awarded to the Prize Winners at Auburn, Ala.





Photo by Taylor-Reynolds Co., Mobile.  
ROAD AT VILLA ALBA NEAR MOBILE.



THE "WINDING WAY" ROAD UP RED MOUNTAIN AT  
BIRMINGHAM.

## MODERN ROAD BUILDING IN ALABAMA

By W. S. Keller, State Highway Engineer.



ALABAMA offers to tourists 8,613 miles of good roads over which they may travel and see the great resources and enjoy the many attractive features within her borders. That Alabama is alive to the great benefits to be derived from a network of good highways is proven by the fact that the mileage of good roads in 1916 is greater by 127 per cent than was the mileage in 1911. If all of the good roads in Alabama could be joined together into one straight line they would reach one-third the way around the world. But the fine highways of Alabama do not consist of one line, or a dozen lines, but radiate from the cities and towns to the rural districts and join city with city and town with town.

In order that our doors may be wide open to the stranger the last Legislature passed what is known as the State Trunk-Road law. This law designates a system of roads passing through every county in the State as trunk roads, and requires that all State aid money be spent on such roads until the trunk system is complete. When all the State trunk roads in a county are completed, State money may be used on any other main traveled road selected by the county commissioners and approved

by the State Highway Department. A number of counties have already completed every mile of State trunk road within their limits. A visitor entering Alabama on the north and passing into Florida on the South can take his choice of three distinct routes and of the five hundred miles traveled will find less than one hundred that are not in good condition. Entering on the west the Tennessee Valley offers a road seventy-five per cent of which is hard surfaced. Passing east and west through the cities of Birmingham on one road, and through Montgomery on another, only a very small mileage of poor road will be encountered. The same is true of a road passing across the southern part of the State.

A number of automobile passenger lines have been established, among which especial attention is called to the one operating between Eufaula and Dothan, a distance of 60 miles. Leaving Dothan at 6 A. M., the car reaches Eufaula at 10 A. M., making the towns of Headland, Newville, and Abbeville en route. Returning, the car leaves Eufaula at 2 P. M., arriving at Dothan at 6 P. M. The fine condition of this road makes possible this convenience to the traveling public.

Wherever a good road has been built a marked improvement of farm homes and surroundings may be noted. New homes with modern conveniences have been



*90' Concrete Arch Bridge over  
Little Uchee Creek. Russell County.*

90-FT. CONCRETE ARCH BRIDGE OVER LITTLE UCHEE CREEK, RUSSELL COUNTY, ALA.





STATE AID ROAD, WINSTON COUNTY. FROM HALEYVILLE TOWARD DOUBLE SPRINGS. SAND-GRAVEL MIXED WITH CLAY. NOTICE OLD ROAD ON THE LEFT.

built, old houses and fences have been painted, and grass now grows on lawns that formerly were bare. The farmer's buggy shed has been converted into a garage, and, with an automobile, the farmer's wife feels that she is no longer isolated but is in close touch with her city sister. A number of Montgomery county farmers' wives belong to social clubs in the city of Montgomery and enjoy the pleasures of the city as well as the many charms of their country homes. All these advantages are of course made possible by the county's splendid system of modern highways.

Two very important interstate highways have recently been located through Alabama. The Dixie Overland Highway from San Diego, California, to Savannah, Georgia, passes through Livingston, Demopolis, Uniontown, Selma, Montgomery, Tuskegee and Opelika. The Forrest Highway from Rome, Georgia, to Pensacola and Mobile, connects with Gadsden, Birmingham, Clanton,

Montgomery, Luverne, Andalusia and Brewton. The Jackson Highway will also, in all probability, pass through Alabama from north to south. When these roads are entirely completed and well marked and mapped, our friends from other states may take us at our word and accept our proverbial hospitality, and then know for themselves the excellence of our roadways and the many charming features of Alabama.

In no better way can our resources be learned than from the seat of an automobile; and, as Alabamians have only the real article and no gold bricks for sale, the visitor will find our highways open and our goods subject to the most rigid inspection.

The State Highway Department is preparing a road map of the State which, when completed, will be mailed free to anyone on request. In the meantime information concerning the roads of any section will be gladly furnished.



STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER W. S. KEELER INSPECTING ONE OF ALABAMA'S GOOD ROADS IN MARENGO COUNTY.



## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ALABAMA

By J. S. Sutherland, Birmingham, Alabama.



THE richness of its soil virtually confined Alabama's early development to agricultural lines, though even prior to the Civil War some progress had been made in manufacturing, particularly in iron production. The coal and iron resources were realized as early as that, but there was at that time no large demand for either coal or iron. The period of industrial inactivity

which followed in this year continued until late in the seventies when progressive men of Alabama undertook the development of the vast resources of the Birmingham and Anniston iron districts. Since that time Alabama's industrial growth has been rapid.

## REASONS FOR RAPID GROWTH

There are several reasons why this growth has come so fast—Alabama stands first in natural resources of iron, coal and limestone within close proximity. Alabama has as cheap labor as is to be had anywhere. Alabama is second in the production of coke, third in the production of iron and fourth in the production of pig iron. Thus Alabama can make iron and steel more cheaply than they can be made elsewhere. Nowhere in the world are all the materials required in the production of iron and steel found in such abundance so near together. Pittsburgh with its tremendous developments in the steel business is far less favored. All of its ore must be shipped 500 to 1,000 miles while its coal and its limestone must be shipped similar distances.

It is universally accepted today that the natural conditions of the mineral section of Alabama, with Birmingham as a center, give it the right to claim pre-eminence

in the possibility of making iron and steel at a lower cost than any other section of this or any other country.

Considering the natural resources of the Birmingham district and the tremendous momentum of the world's iron and steel development it ought to be possible for the Alabama district to grow as fast as Pennsylvania has in the past 25 years and eventually become as large a producer of iron and steel as Pennsylvania.

## NUMEROUS NATURAL RESOURCES

Along with the rapid growth in output of iron has gone the development of the other natural resources of this region. A high grade of Portland cement is made from the limestone and the shale which are so abundant. Building and fire brick, as well as sewer pipe, are made from the course clays while the high grade clays are used for the manufacture of pottery. Graphite is mined in large quantities and is a product which is found in very few other sections of the United States. Bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is made, is also found in large quantities; only two other states have commercially valuable deposits of this important ore.

Large quantities of a very high grade marble are quarried, much of which is shipped out of the State for building purposes. Mica and gold are also mined in certain districts.

## GENERAL MANUFACTURING

Coincident with the development of the initial resources has gone the steady increase in manufacturing in other lines. Cotton mills have been built to spin thread which is shipped to many northern mills, while in addition many mills have been built which produce such finished products as cotton cloth, canton flannel, hosiery and



A MAGNIFICENT INDUSTRIAL SCENE AT TUSCALOOSA. COAL AND IRON MINES, MODERN COKE OVENS, FURNACES, FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE WITH RIVER AND RAIL TRANSPORTATION IMMEDIATELY AT HAND.





SCENE IN THE BROWN ORE REGION OF ALABAMA. A 40-FOOT OPEN CUT OF SOLID ORE.

underwear. Machine shops which turn out many different metal products have been built to supply the demand for machinery. Furniture factories, carriage works, and many other factories which are common to many localities have sprung up besides many which are peculiar to this region, as cotton gins, cotton seed oil and fertilizer mills, peanut mills and other similar factories. These manufacturing industries have grown because of the natural resources and the demand created by people who have come to Alabama in response to the call for labor for manufacturing. It isn't the rich agricultural resources that make communities grow large and prosperous. Agriculture of necessity requires plenty of room for each family and therefore prevents large towns, but manufacturing demands many people within near reach of the factory. Hence, it is that manufacturing is the

real developer of any community, and hence it is that Alabama must look to manufacturing to increase her prosperity.

#### ALABAMA'S WELCOME TO MANUFACTURERS

Hence Alabama welcomes, and has always welcomed, manufacturers to come within her borders to find a permanent home where all their efforts will be appreciated and where conditions for success will all be found favorable.

Alabama has numerous rivers of importance which not only furnish water power sites of enormous possibilities but also water transportation. The water powers are being developed under Government supervision so as to improve the transportation facilities. An example is the 70 foot dam built by the Alabama Power Company at Lock 12 on the Coosa River, which not only provides navigation for 22 miles but also supplies power to the entire city of Birmingham and much of the surrounding territory in North and Central Alabama.

#### CHEAP WATER POWER

The development of the water powers of Alabama have but just begun but they are destined soon to be harnessed for man's assistance more and more extensively. Already water power by means of electricity is able to supply many manufacturing plants and thus give them better and less costly power to drive their machinery than they have ever had before. This is a very important fact to any manufacturer looking for a desirable location for a new factory. It means in many instances the difference between profit and loss on the entire manufacturing investment. Hence any manufacturer who is looking for a place where he may locate a factory should give full attention to the many claims of Alabama. No matter how large or how small he may be, his needs will be taken care of easily and well as the water power developments are amply large to care for any possible requirements. The transmission lines of the power companies form a veritable network over the State and are being extended as fast as the commercial possibilities warrant. Manufacturers should investigate the possibilities offered them to secure low priced and reliable power in Alabama.



SPILLWAY OF DAM AT LOCK 12 SHOWING SIX GATES OPEN PASSING LARGE VOLUME OF WATER IN OCTOBER. VIEW TAKEN FROM THE COOSA COUNTY SHORE.



## A WONDERFUL STORY OF PROSPERITY

### BRIEFLY TOLD IN FIGURES OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CHARACTER

**I**N 1880, having shaken off the reconstruction delirium, destroyed the greenback fallacy and survived the panic of '73, Alabama awoke to full realization of the new struggle she must now enter upon. Then began a conscious effort for industrial, agricultural and educational rehabilitation, which, continued unremittingly through thirty-five long years, has won a victory so stupendous as to command recognition from the world at large.

This peaceful victory and the moral heroism that brought it about is one of the most hopeful signs that the principles of the American democracy will withstand the assaults of time.

The world at large has been unable to visualize this wonderful progress but the following statistics, from the U. S. Census Bureau, afford convincing evidence of its scope and character.

	The South 1880	Alabama 1880	The South 1910	Alabama 1910
MANUFACTURES .....	\$ 477,969,215	\$ 13,566,000	\$ 2,637,117,000	\$ 145,962,000
CAPITAL INVESTED IN MANUFACTURING .....	\$ 272,900,386	\$ 9,668,000	\$ 2,502,490,000	\$ 173,180,000
MINERALS .....	\$ 9,877,201	\$ 666,000	\$ 202,388,688	\$ 24,351,000
FARM PRODUCTS .....	\$ 666,451,797	\$ 56,873,000	\$ 1,921,730,571	\$ 170,950,000
LUMBER OUTPUT .....	\$ 40,950,861	\$ 2,712,000	\$ 413,866,101	\$ 26,058,000
RAILROAD MILEAGE .....	22,846 Miles	1,832 Miles	80,676 Miles	5,226 Miles
WEALTH .....	\$7,641,000,000	\$428,000,000	\$37,938,964,488	\$2,127,000,000

#### PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN THIRTY YEARS, 1880 TO 1910

	Alabama	The South	United States
MANUFACTURES .....	975.9	451.7	284.9
CAPITAL INVESTED IN MANUFACTURING .....	1691.2	816.9	560.4
MINERALS .....	3556.3	1949.0	482.8
FARM PRODUCTS .....	200.6	188.3	147.9
LUMBER OUTPUT .....	860.8	910.6	222.1
RAILROAD MILEAGE .....	185.3	253.1	168.1
WEALTH .....	397.0	396.5	330.2

Note particularly the percentage of increase for Alabama as compared with that of the United States as a whole.

In every instance Alabama has advanced more rapidly than the United States, an achievement accomplished through well applied effort on the basis of a remarkable store of natural resources.



## HUNTING AND FISHING IN ALABAMA

By John H. Wallace, Jr., State Game and Fish Commissioner.



LABAMA was the pioneer Southern State to adopt a general scheme for the conservation of her birds, game and fish. Prior to the enactment of the State-wide laws on this subject, passed in 1907, the rapaciousness of the pot-hunters and game-hogs was sought to be held in check by purely local game and fish laws. These proved to be mere

nullities on the statute books for the reason that they they were never enforced and were openly and notoriously disregarded.

The people of Alabama came to realize that the fin, fur and feather of the State is a source of vast economic wealth, and that the wild life and fish should be conserved and protected. Conservation does not mean preventing the use of our natural wealth, as a miser would lock and hoard his gold, but the encouragement of a wise and careful use of our natural heritage, taking therefrom only sufficient quantity to supply our needs, with the full realization that we are the trustees of future generations.

## BIRDS AND GAME

The birds and game of Alabama are of great value in furnishing to our people appetizing articles of food. In the pursuit of these wild creatures much healthful recreation is afforded. Game and birds on a farm make the land more valuable by destroying harmful reptiles and insect pests. Our agriculturists have realized the part that birds play in co-operating with the tillers of the soil in making good crops, and have helped to call a halt on the reckless and wanton slaughter of the feathered inhabitants of their farm lands, orchards and woodlots.

The quail is perhaps the most valuable game bird in the South; these are found in the greatest abundance in every county of Alabama. The bag-limit of twenty-five birds in any one day can be easily attained within a few miles of the most populous centres.

The wild turkey, that handsome aristocrat of the forest, is also plentiful in every county; these birds have largely increased during the last ten years. At Monroe-



THE LORDLY WILD TURKEY STILL FINDS A CONGENIAL HOME IN THE FORESTS OF ALABAMA.

ville, the county seat of Monroe county, in the spring of the year, wild turkey gobblers can be heard from the court house, shouting their mating-call, and recently a wild turkey gobbler, flushed within the corporate limits, was shot on the wing and fell on the court house steps of the Monroe county capital.

Deer abound in many parts of the State; one gentleman who owns a game preserve of approximately twelve thousand acres, had about a dozen deer on his holdings a



A SPLENDID CATCH OF RED FISH AND SHEEPHEAD, TAKEN IN PORTERSVILLE BAY, OFF CODEN, ALABAMA. THE RED FISH SHOWN RANGE IN WEIGHT FROM SIX TO TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS.



number of years ago; these have multiplied to such an extent that there are now known to be more than four hundred of these animals on his property.

Big game hunters find all the thrill and excitement that abounds in primeval forests in hunting black bear in the southwestern section of the State where annually a large number of these animals are killed.

Wild duck and wild goose shooting during the fall and winter months is very fine along the many rivers that traverse Alabama, on its ponds and lakes and the bays and estuaries down Mobile way.

There are also heavy flights of snipe, woodcock and plover through the woods of Alabama each year.

### FISH

Alabama is the natural home of the black bass, the gamest fish to its inches that swims. The hundreds of clear, swift running streams in the State teem with bass of several varieties.

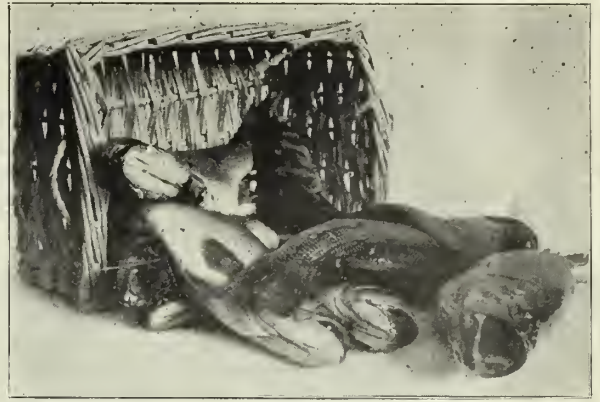
Bream fishing is also an attractive sport in the streams and lakes. In the larger rivers, commercial fishermen take cat-fishes, buffalo, drum, and shad. In the salt and brackish waters of Mobile and Baldwin counties, the pompano, crevalle, sea-bass, flounder, red snapper, tarpon, mullett, Spanish mackerel, sheepshead and numerous other desirable game fish occur in the greatest conceivable abundance.

### FOX HUNTING

Fox-hunting is very popular sport, indulged in by a great many lovers of the chase in all stations of life, who delight in following the red and gray foxes that are found in Alabama in large numbers, with some of the finest packs of hounds to be found on the American continent.

### SQUIRRELS, OPOSSUMS AND RACCOONS

Two species of squirrels are found in Alabama, the common gray and the red fox squirrels are esteemed by



**BLACK BASS, THE GAMEST FIGHTER TO HIS WEIGHT.**  
The Large and Small Mouthed Black Bass are Found in all the Creeks, Rivers and Lakes of Alabama.

many of our people as being a most highly prized species of game and in hunting time much pleasure and sport is enjoyed. Squirrels abound in practically every woodland of any size in the State.

In the autumn and early winter months, the resonant reverberations of the "coon" and "possum" hunters' horns can be heard almost any clear night in every rural community; these nocturnal hunters invariably meet with success.

### CONCLUSION

The sport-loving individual, therefore, in quest of recreation and the pursuit of the elusive denizens of field, forest and stream, finds in Alabama such an infinite variety of birds, game and fish, abounding in such goodly numbers, as to bring contentment and requirement to the most rapacious hunter or fisherman.

During  
1910-15  
Alabama's  
salary list  
increased  
26 4/10%



During  
1910-15  
Alabama's  
manufactures  
increased  
26 6/10%.

THE QUAIL, PRINCE OF THE FEATHERED TRIBES OF FIELD AND FOREST, IS  
CAREFULLY PROTECTED BY THE GAME LAWS OF ALABAMA.



## CLIMATE OF ALABAMA

By P. H. Smyth, Meteorologist.



WHEN we speak or write of climate we mean the aggregate of weather or meteorological phenomena that characterize the average condition of the atmosphere at any one place on the surface of the earth. To quote from Hann's *Climatology*, "That which we call weather is only one phase in the succession of phenomena whose complete cycle, recurring with greater or less uniformity every year, constitutes the climate of any locality." Climate is the sum total of the weather as usually experienced during a longer or shorter period of time at any given season. An account of climate, therefore, means a description of the average state of the atmosphere.

The most important climatic elements are, first, temperature; second, different forms of moisture, as vapor, cloudiness and precipitation (rain, hail, snow or sleet); third, wind.

Atmospheric pressure is not considered as a climatic element, except in limited regions of great altitudes, and then principally on account of its effects on animal organisms. "In considering atmospheric conditions with relation to vegetation, temperature alone is not the only important element, for the flow of sap, evaporation from the leaves and the general development of the plant, depend almost equally on the movement and dryness of the air as they do upon the temperature of the air.

The factors controlling the climate of Alabama, such as its geographic position, elevation above sea-level, arrangement of highlands, proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, and prevailing winds, all tend toward a temperate and comparatively uniform climate, with extremes of temperature uncommon.

Severe cold weather seldom occurs in Alabama, and freezing temperature rarely continues longer than 48 consecutive hours.

The summers while long are not extremely warm and, even in midsummer the nights are as a rule comfortable.

Snow rarely falls, except in the northern counties, where it occurs on an average of about twice each winter, and seldom remains on the ground for a period of more than 48 hours.

The rainfall is fully sufficient for agricultural needs and generally well-distributed, except along the Gulf coast, where it is quite copious.

The average length of the crop-growing season in the extreme northern counties, is about 200 days; in middle counties, 210 to 240 days; in southern counties, except Mobile and Baldwin, 240 to 250 days, and in Mobile and Baldwin counties, 250 to 260 days. The growing season is so extended that two, and sometimes three, minor crops are raised on the same ground in one year.

The following is a more detailed statement of the climate of Alabama:

**Temperature.**—The average temperature of the State as a whole, is 63°; of the northern portion, 61°; of the middle portion, 64°; of the southern portion, 65°. The mean temperature is highest in Baldwin and Mobile counties, and lowest in DeKalb county in the northeastern portion of the State. The highest mean temperature is 67°, and the lowest 59°. The average temperature by seasons for the State as a whole, are as follows: Winter, 46°; spring, 63°; summer, 79°; autumn, 64°. The average summer maximum temperature is 90°, and the average winter minimum temperature is 35°. The highest temperature of record in the State, is 109°, which occurred at Lincoln, Talladega county, July 7, 1902, and at Maple Grove, Cherokee county, June 26, 1914. The lowest temperature of record in the State, is 18° below zero, which occurred at Valley Head, DeKalb county, February 14, 1905.

The average number of days during the year with the temperature above 90°, is 62, with the temperature below 32°, 35.

On February 13, 1899, the temperature fell to 5° below zero at Montgomery, and to 1° below zero at Mobile; the coldest weather ever recorded or remembered in the southern portion of the State.

**Killing frost.**—The average dates of the last killing frost in spring, are as follows: In Baldwin and Mobile counties, March 1st, to March 11th; in the remainder of the southern portion, March 11th, to March 21st; in the middle portion, March 21st to April 1st, and in the northern portion, April 1st, to April 11th.

The average dates of the first killing frost in autumn, are as follows: In the northern portion, October 21st, to November 1st; in the middle portion, November 1st, to November 11th; in the southern portion, except Baldwin and Mobile counties, November 11th; in Mobile and Baldwin counties, November 11th, to 21st, or later.

The latest known killing frost occurred May 2, 1897, at Oneonta, Blount county; with this exception, the latest killing frost of record occurred April 30th, at Valley Head, DeKalb county. The earliest killing frost, of which there is official record, occurred October 2d, at Decatur, Morgan county. However, the co-operative observer at Oneonta reports that there is a record of a killing frost at that place occurring on September 4, 1866.

**Precipitation.**—The annual average for the State as a whole, is 51 inches. The annual average for the northern portion is 51 inches, and for the southern portion, 51 inches. The greatest annual average is in the southwestern counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, where it is between 60 and 63 inches. Another area of copious precipitation is in the mountainous, or north-central and northeastern portions of the State, where it averages between 53 and 57 inches. The region of least precipitation is near the center of the State, where the annual average is about 48 inches.

The precipitation is, as a rule, well distributed in the growing seasons. The autumns are, in general, favorable for the maturing and harvesting of the staple crops.

**Wind.**—The prevailing direction of the wind for the year is south; for winter, north; spring, south; summer, south; September, east, and remainder of the autumn, north. The highest velocity recorded in the State was 72 miles per hour, from the southeast, at Mobile, October 2, 1893.

During the passage of general storms over, and to the north of this section, destructive local windstorms, or tornadoes, sometimes occur. March and April are the months of greatest frequency of such storms.

The coast regions of the State are sometimes visited by West Indian storms that are very destructive. On an average of about once in each seven years one of these severe tropical storms reaches some portion of the Gulf coast.

**Fog.**—Dense fog seldom occurs, and then, as a rule, in the winter and spring months, and is usually confined to the coast region.

**Hail.**—Hail occurs occasionally during the spring and summer months, but destructive hailstorms are rare.

**Thunderstorms.**—Thunderstorms occur in some portion of the State in every month of the year, being most frequent in the summer months. They are most severe in the west-central counties and along the Gulf coast.

**Droughts.**—Droughty conditions sometimes prevail in the State; usually between the months of May and November. These droughts, however, are, as a rule, local. General droughts that were especially noteworthy occurred in 1839-40, 1845, 1851, 1853 and 1904.



# THE THREE NATURAL DIVISIONS OF ALABAMA

•••••

## THE TENNESSEE VALLEY



HIS valley is, more properly speaking, a plateau, the northern part of which is traversed the whole width of the State by the Tennessee River, and is considered the Blue Grass Country of the New South. It has a deep red clay soil, well drained. It is a wonderful producer of live stock and grains.

On the Tennessee River just above the cities of Florence, Tuscumbia and Sheffield, is the famous Muscle Shoals, the greatest undeveloped water power in the world.

The Southern rim of this valley or plateau is a low ridge of mountains underlaid with the richest deposits of iron, coal and marble in the world. In the midst of this mineral section is located Birmingham, the greatest iron making and manufacturing center in the South.

## THE BLACK BELT

The Black Belt of Alabama is so called because of its soil characteristics and not on account of its excess of negro population, as so many of our Northern friends imagine. It embraces that level and slightly rolling prairie belt between the mineral section and the Coastal Plain.

While much of this land has been grown to cotton continuously for from fifty to seventy-five years, yet it is remarkably fertile and, without commercial fertilizer, often produces a bale of cotton to the acre.

Live stock and alfalfa are fast transforming this section from a cotton growing to a stock raising country. Here more than elsewhere in the State diversification is practiced.

Notwithstanding the reasonable price of land in this section the living conditions are of the highest order. One may enjoy the social advantages of the capital, Montgomery; of Selma, that typical city of the Old South; and of a dozen smaller and yet progressive towns in this section.

## THE GULF COAST PLAIN

The Gulf Coast plain of Alabama embraces the entire southern portion of the State from Washington county on the west on through to Henry county on the east.

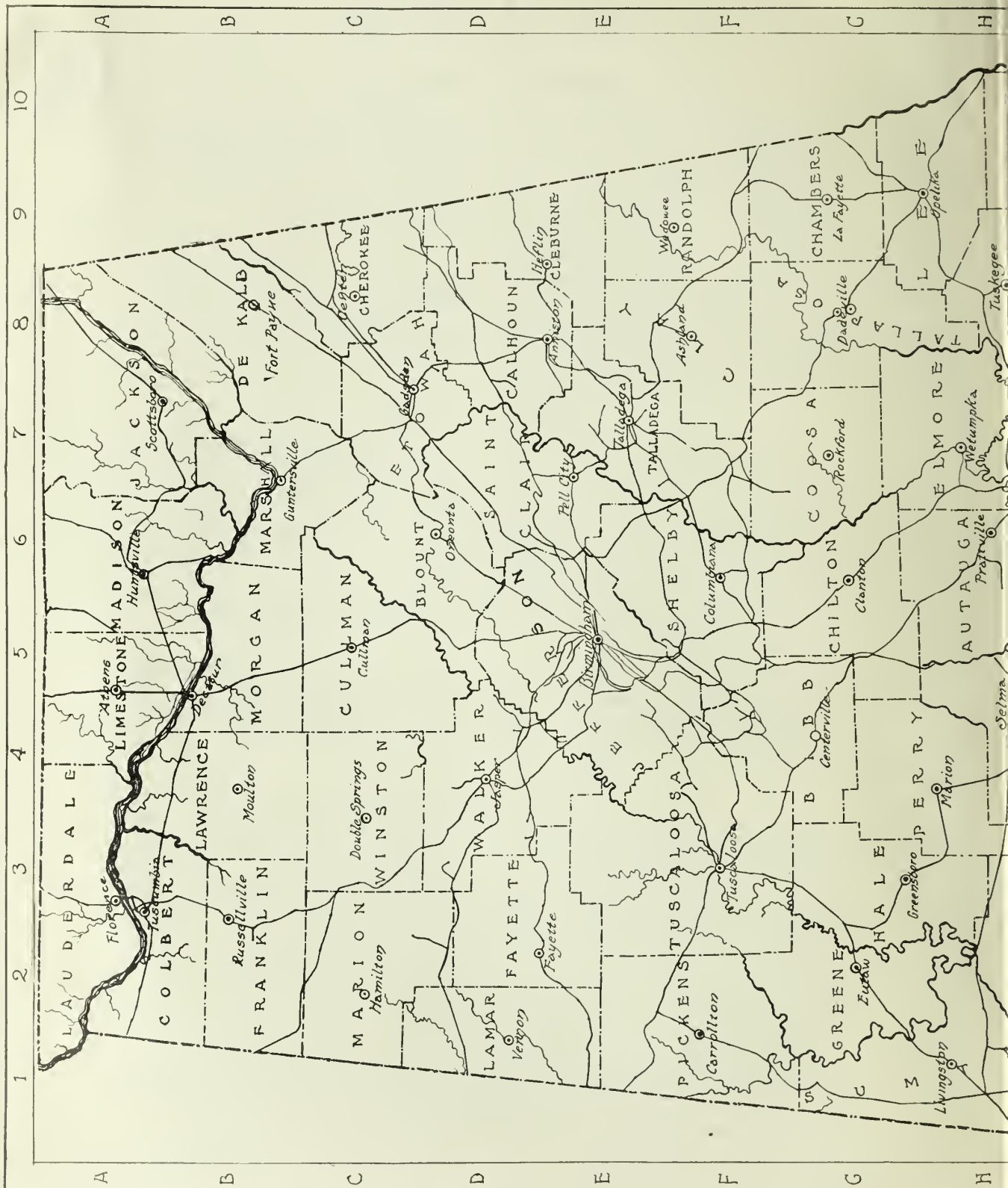
The climate is remarkably equable due to the nearness of the Gulf. The pleasant Gulf breezes are felt nearly every day in the summer, and in the winter the cold is tempered by the waters of this mighty sea so that orange trees thrive throughout the section. Carload shipments of Satsuma oranges, peaches and strawberries run into the thousands every season.

The topography varies from level to gently rolling, with small streams at frequent intervals, affording perfect drainage.

The soil is sandy loam, easily worked and yields quick returns to the farmer and truck grower, with Mobile a prosperous sea port city offering a ready market as well as unexcelled shipping facilities. This region in many respects offers the greatest opportunities to be found in the State.



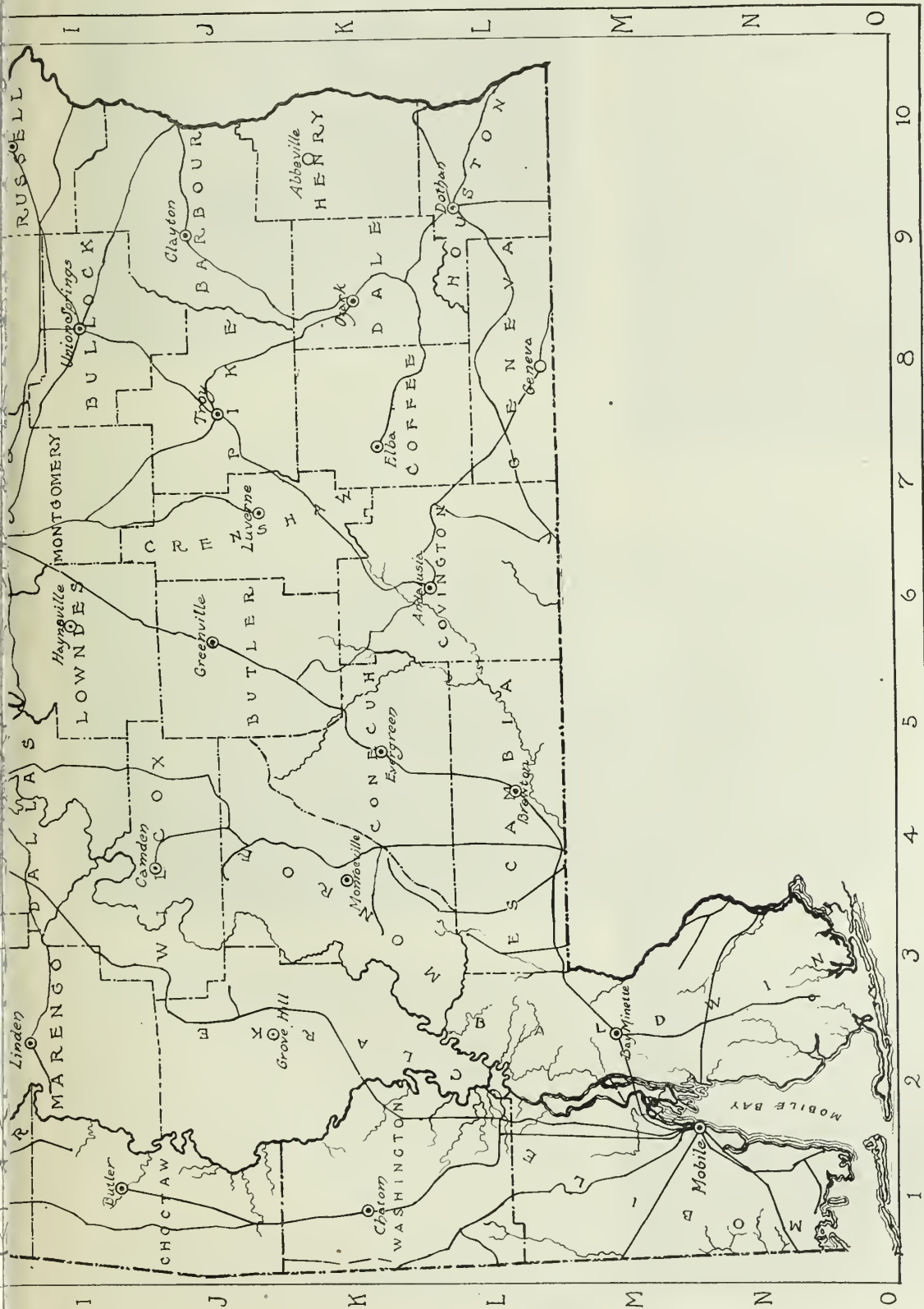
MAP OF  
Showing Location of t





# ALABAMA

## Sixty-Seven Counties



### The Counties of Alabama

Counties.	Key to Map.
Autauga	H 6
Baldwin	M 3
Barbour	J 9
Bibb	G 4
Blount	D 6
Bullock	I 8
Butler	J 6
Calhoun	D 8
Chambers	C 9
Cherokee	C 8
Chilton	G 6
Choctaw	J 1
Clarke	K 2
Clay	F 8
Cleburne	E 9
Coffee	K 8
Colbert	A 2
Conecuh	K 5
Coosa	G 7
Covington	L 6
Crenshaw	J 7
Cullman	C 5
Dale	K 8
Dallas	I 5
DeKalb	B 8
Elmore	H 7
Escambia	L 4
Etowah	D 7
Fayette	D 3
Franklin	B 2
Geneva	L 8
Greene	G 2
Hale	G 3
Henry	K 10
Houston	L 10
Jackson	A 8
Jefferson	E 5
Lamar	D 2
Lauderdale	A 4
Lawrence	B 2
Lee	H 9
Limestone	A 5
Lowndes	I 6
Macon	H 8
Madison	A 6
Marengo	I 2
Marion	C 2
Marshall	B 7
Mobile	M 1
Monroe	K 4
Montgomery	H 7
Morgan	B 5
Perry	H 4
Pickens	F 2
Pike	J 8
Randolph	F 9
Russell	I 10
St. Clair	D 7
Shelby	F 6
Sumter	H 1
Talladega	F 7
Tallapoosa	G 8
Tuscaloosa	F 3
Walker	D 4
Washington	K 1
Wilcox	J 4
Winston	C 3



## AUTAUGA COUNTY

**T**HE capital is Prattville, a manufacturing town, founded by Daniel Pratt, a New Englander, who came here in 1833. Mr. Pratt built an extensive cotton mill and the most notable cotton gin factory in the United States. He added a wool factory, an iron foundry, a saw mill, and a sash and blind factory. Prattville is practically the geographical center of Alabama.

Autauga County reflects, as a mirror, the State of Alabama in its physical character. The climate, nature of the soil, wood and water invite to the pursuit of the great majority of all human energies, known to modern times.

There are no seasons of the twelve months which act to suspend for a day outdoor productive labor. A winter that brings a single flake of snow is phenomenal. The land and the seasons urge enterprising farmers to follow one crop by another on the same fields throughout the year.

The summer temperature is mean 80 Fahrenheit, shown by the United States Weather Bureau at Montgomery, just across the Alabama river. Rainfall is 51 inches, distributed through the twelve months with helpful aid to crops and health of inhabitants. The effect, too, is a bountiful supply of constantly flowing streams for manufacturing and for live stock raising. Besides the abundant surface water, artesian wells from fifty to three hundred and fifty feet deep, afford all the pure water required.

Montgomery and Selma are market places for Autauga County. Both cities have plentiful facilities, connecting them by banks and railroads with the markets of the United States. The Alabama river floats fine steamers to and fro between deep water at Mobile and hundreds of interior landings. Several trunk railroads, the Louisville & Nashville, the Southern, and the Mobile & Ohio cross the county. New Orleans, Pensacola and Birmingham are markets.

The improved public road, the free public school, the Polytechnic Institute, where agriculture is taught practically and on a large scale, and state regulation of traffic transportation, are instances of State providence in support of the farmers.



AN AUTAUGA COUNTY PURE BRED SHORTHORN BULL.



AUTAUGA PURE BRED PORKERS FIND A READY MARKET.

### PRATTVILLE

Prattville is one of the most wide-awake and progressive little cities of central Alabama. It is the county seat of Autauga County and situated near the center of the State. It was founded by Mr. Daniel Pratt many years ago, and few places of Prattville's size are so world renowned.

The famous Daniel Pratt gin has been manufactured here for almost a century, this being the native town of that famous invention. Prattville has today the largest manufacturing plant of the Continental Gin Company and the Pratt gin is still made here. In addition to this gin factory two large cotton mills are in constant operation. These manufacturing plants give employment to hundreds of men. The population of Prattville is about 2,500 and it enjoys all of the latest conveniences—electric lights and water works with artesian water plentiful all over the city.

There are two strong banks—The Autauga Banking & Trust Company with capital of \$150,000.00, and the First National Bank with capital of \$50,000.00. Prattville, being on Autauga Creek, has an ample water supply, which is utilized partly by both the large manufacturing plants located here. It is surrounded by a very fine farming country and the people are wide awake and progressive. Two railroads, the Louisville & Nashville, and the Mobile & Ohio, afford excellent shipping facilities.

The mercantile business here is abreast of the times, and prosperity is written upon the door posts of the stores. Prattville has the advantage of most other cities of its size in the fact that it is not only backed up by an excellent farming country, but the factories and shops here contribute large sums in monthly payrolls which gives it prestige financially.

There are four beautiful churches—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal. The Autauga County High School and the Prattville Graded School gives it ample educational advantages. Prattville stands in the forefront among her sister cities in Alabama.

"I thoroughly believe that the cheapest lands, measured by actual worth, in the United States, are in Alabama. I am convinced that the summers are not longer than in Iowa (my state) and the winters are certainly much shorter and less severe."—Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Governor of Iowa.



# THE MARBURY LUMBER COMPANY

## SOLVES THE "CUT-OVER LAND" PROBLEM

**U**P IN the Marbury Plateau section of Autauga county, Mr. D. H. Marbury has devoted years to the study of the vexed problem of what to do with cut-over lands.

The results of his labors are set down in a business-like booklet that is free for the asking, and the pictures on this page are suggestive of the possibilities.

Better still is a visit to this thriving community, where success awaits the industrious and where merit is at a premium.



MR. D. H. MARBURY INSPECTING THE CORN ON HIS BIG PLANTATION.



"UP TO THEIR KNEES IN CLOVER" ON THE MARBURY PLANTATION.

They pay for the land the same as rent, from \$10 a month up. In a few years they will have the farm paid for, will have chickens, hogs and cattle, a farm worth more than when they bought it. Then—independence for life. "Go thou and do likewise."

We are owners who live on our lands, conduct a demonstration farm, and can tell you what and when to plant. Our responsibility may be ascertained from Dunn's, Bradstreet's, or any bank in Alabama.

For detailed information about any section of the Marbury Plateau, write:

**THE MARBURY LUMBER COMPANY**

MARBURY, ALA.,

OR

CHAS. R. RUSSELL, Manager,  
22 Commerce Street,

Phone 1538.

Montgomery, Ala.

### SPECIFIC OPPORTUNITIES

#### A Fine Plantation

1,280 acres within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of railroad where there is a good school, church, saw mill and store. From this tract there can be gotten 800 acres which are practically level, balance is slightly rolling. The entire tract is well watered and can be made one of the best stock and grain farms to be had in the South. More land can be had adjoining this tract if desired. Get our price and terms. Will exchange for city property.

#### For Salaried People

A number of salaried people have bought property at Marbury, only 28 miles from Montgomery, on the main line of the L. & N. R. R. They have their families living on a farm or in the town, while the man pursues his vocation in the city, going home to his family every Saturday. Some go home every night and return in the morning.



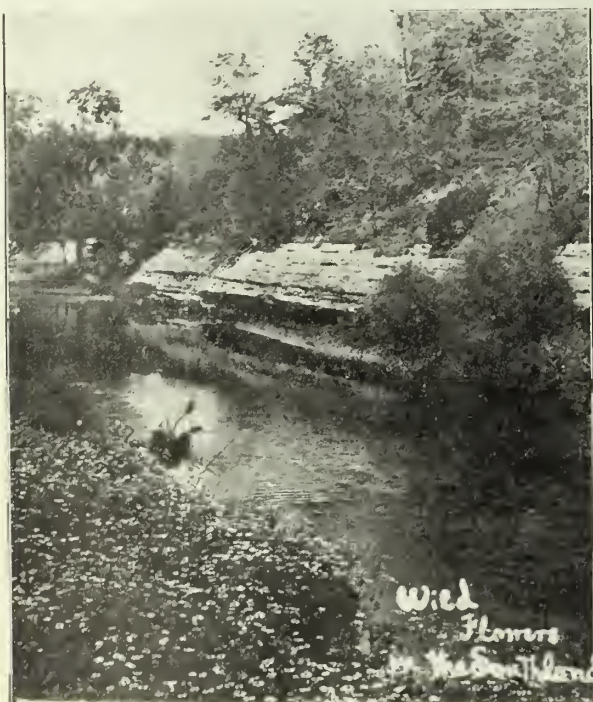
# BALDWIN COUNTY

## THE CALL OF THE SOUTHLAND

Can't you hear the Sunny Southland  
 Calling, calling you away,  
 From the drear and icy Northland,  
 Can't you hurry on your way?  
 Down where the teeming earth  
 Exerts her calm and genial powers,  
 To spread in fair profusion  
 Her sweetest fruits and flowers.  
 Down where the smiling Gulf  
 In gentle waves appears  
 To temper into balminess  
 The tranquil atmospheres.  
 Down where the land is blest  
 With sun and ample showers,  
 To turn it into pleasant  
 And most enchanted bowers.  
 Down where you can live  
 In comfort all year through,  
 Where summer's heat nor winter's blast  
 Will sear or shrivel you.  
 Can't you hear the balmy Southland,  
 Calling, calling you away  
 From the dread of ice-bound winter  
 To the sweet gum and the bay;  
 From the drear and frozen landscape,  
 With its snowy glaring shine,  
 To the emerald of the orange,  
 The grapefruit and the pine;  
 From the heat of stuffy furnace  
 To the warmth of the sun,  
 From the indoor palling pastime,  
 To the outdoor wholesome fun?  
 Can't you feel that constant yearning  
 Imploring at your heart,  
 Bidding you to leave the Northland?  
 Then, get ready and depart.  
 —Frank Fesler, in The Onlooker.



MOSS HUNG OAKS "AND MOST ENCHANTED BOWERS"

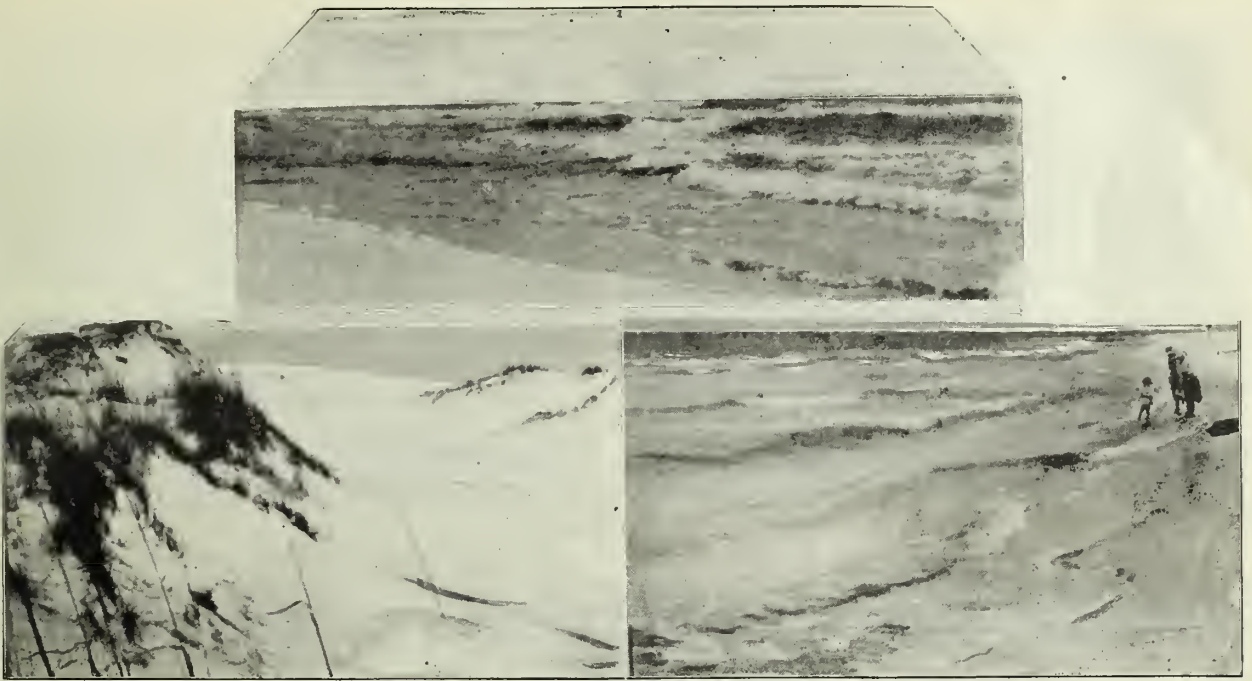


THE CALL OF THE SOUTHLAND.



THE PINE — THE SWEET GUM AND THE BAY.





WHERE THE BREAKERS COME ROLLING IN FROM THE GULF; THE SURF AND THE SAND DUNES.

### BALDWIN COUNTY DESCRIPTION

**T**HE Gulf of Mexico, that immense body of warm salt water, is to Baldwin County, Alabama, what the Mediterranean Sea is to the Riviera of Italy, which, with its semi-tropical growths and even climate, has been the haven of European tourists for centuries. By those who know both it is claimed that Baldwin County will, in the near future, be as eagerly sought by the tourists of this continent for its equable climate and pleasing environs as is the Riviera by the tourists of continental Europe.

There is also a similarity in the climatic conditions of Baldwin County and Southern California. Both are exempt from the cold, protracted winters that prevail over the greater portion of the United States, and therefore

can have, with proper care and cultivation, blooming flowers and garden vegetables out of doors the whole year round; and that the soil in certain localities contains the same elements is evidenced by the fact that trees, shrubs and other plants of like varieties are found in both regions. The greatest difference, aside from the scenery, is in the amount of rainfall. As is well known, Southern California has only two seasons—the rainy and the dry. The former embraces the winter months, occasionally extending over into early spring, and the latter, the remainder of the year; while in Baldwin County there is an abundant rainfall well distributed throughout the year.



AT CHRISTMAS TIME; WINTER AND SUMMER RECREATION; BATHING IN THE BAYS AND GULF.



BALDWIN COUNTY'S CLIMATE



SOME SCENES ON OUR BEAUTIFUL RIVERS.

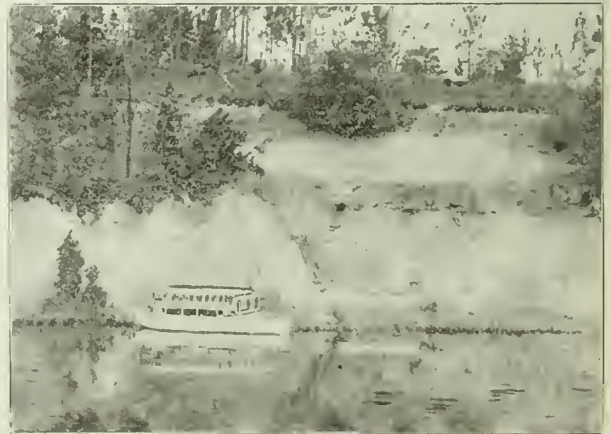
The Soil Survey Report of Baldwin County, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1911, is authority for the following: "The climate of this area may be described as warm temperate. The winters are mild, the weather much of the time being clear and pleasant. The summers, while long, are not unpleasant, being agreeably tempered by the Gulf breezes. The mean temperature during the summer months is about 81 degrees Fahr. There are only a few days on which the thermometer registers above 90 degrees. The nights are invariably cool. In winter the ground, where unprotected, freezes a few times to a depth of perhaps one-half inch."

It may not be generally known that Baldwin County is not only the largest county in the State of Alabama, but is also one-fourth larger than the State of Rhode Island. It contains 1,620 square miles or 1,036,800 acres. One of the two counties in Alabama that borders the Gulf of Mexico, it has the most extensive coast line of any county in any state of the Union, and yet it has but a very small amount of swamp along its bays and tide water rivers.

One can follow its shores in a boat for a distance of 256 miles and pass from fresh water into salt water and back again into fresh, since it is almost entirely surrounded by navigable waters. Further, the entire county is watered by numerous spring-fed streams, their number and beauty invariably making a most favorable impression upon every one who has had the pleasure of touring over its broad acres. For the most part, these

streams are of rapid flow, suggesting the possibilities of unlimited power development, and showing at a glance the admirable drainage of the land surface, which means few mosquitoes and no malaria. The high bluffs, which line the shores of beautiful Perdido and Mobile Bays, and many of the streams, furnish the finest imaginable sites for private summer and winter homes and all-the-year-round resorts.

That part of Baldwin County between Alabama Point and Fort Morgan is the only beach on the mainland of the entire Gulf Coast suitable for surf bathing, and travelers who have seen it pronounce it the most beautiful in America. Why, these things above mentioned being part of the CLIMATIC advantages of Baldwin County, are worth more in our humble opinion, to our people and to all who shall take advantage of them, than almost any other rich store houses of treasures. "Turn a Los Angeles optimist loose with a set of our climatic charts and a soil analysis and he would capitalize this one asset of 'Baldwin's' opportunity for at least eight billion dollars, only he would write it in figures of burning bronze. Provide him with the additional fact that beef may be produced for as low as three cents a pound and pork for from one and three-quarters to two and a half cents a pound in 'Baldwin County,' and he would sketch you a ten billion dollar rainbow while you blinked your eyes." And yet Baldwin's achievement and opportunities are based on a steady, substantial growth rather than on any rainbow promises.



RIVER BLUFF AND A BAY VIEW IN BALDWIN COUNTY.



BALDWIN COUNTY SOILS AND LIVE STOCK



PART OF A BALDWIN COUNTY HERD OF PURE BRED MILCH STRAIN POLLED DURHAMS.



BUSTER MODEL, A \$1,500.00 DUROC JERSEY BOAR, BRED AND RAISED IN BALDWIN COUNTY.

It is well known that water has an equalizing effect on temperature, absorbing the rays of the ardent summer sun and effectually mitigating the sting of the winter winds which now and again attempt an invasion from the frozen north. In summer while the people further north are sweltering in the heat which even prevents rest at night, we happy ones of the Golden Gulf Coast Country, where spring is born, are rejoicing in the salt and pine laden balmy breezes caressing us to rest and health, while we escape the sudden changes from freeze to thaw and then to snow, sleet and cold, with the accompanying grippe, pneumonia and kindred diseases.

The soil types, in the main similar to those throughout the Golden Gulf Coast country, and consisting of black to chocolate sand-clay loams, known principally as Norfolk, Orangeburg and Portsmouth sandy loams, with the lighter sandy soils peculiarly adapted to the growing of citrus fruits and trucking crops, and all with a good clay

sub-soil, permit the successful cultivation of perhaps a greater variety of products than can be grown in any other like area of the world. We all know that a sandy soil is a "warm" soil.



ESCAPING SUMMER HEAT AND WINTER COLD.

Now that the cattle tick is being eliminated and the razor back hog and the piny woods longhorn are being relegated to the background; with the Short-horn, Hereford and several dairy breeds of cattle, and the Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, Berkshire, and other good breeds of hogs taking their places, while scientific farming and live stock raising are being generally adopted; with silos and the finest ensilage, proper feeding, and other equally important points given deserved attention, Baldwin County has in sight its complete triumph as a livestock and dairy region. Owing to the practically all-the-year-round growing season, and its mild winter climate, the housing of animals and the serious problems of winter feeding are greatly minimized.



A BERKSHIRE HERD.



A FARM SCENE IN BALDWIN COUNTY.



BALDWIN COUNTY PRODUCTS



UPLAND RICE, A SPLENDID FEED CROP.



PROMISING COWPEAS.



VELVET BEANS, THE GREATEST FORAGE CROP KNOWN.



40 ACRES SWEET POTATOES AVERAGE 250 BUSHELS;  
ONE ACRE YIELDS 1,120 BUSHELS.

Baldwin County produces a wide range of rich feed crops, which include practically all the temperate and sub-tropical grasses, together with cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts, velvet beans, and a multitude of other forage crops.



25-ACRE SWEET POTATO FIELD PLANTED IN APRIL;  
FIRST OF AUGUST; YIELD 150 BUSHELS PER ACRE;  
NETTED \$3,150.00 ABOVE EXPENSES.



BALDWIN COUNTY PRODUCTS



GROWING VEGETABLES IN DECEMBER IN BALDWIN COUNTY



SOME SUGAR CANE.

Sugar cane, Irish and sweet potatoes, together with every kind of garden produce, figs, grapes (including the famous scuppernong), plums, peaches, pears, the splendid papershell PECAN, the King of Nuts, and the famous Sun-Saluted SATSUMA, Queen of Oranges, are being grown profitably.



THE FAMOUS SATSUMA



AN 80-ACRE FIG ORCHARD.



A BALDWIN COUNTY PECAN GROVE.



BALDWIN COUNTY PRODUCTS



OATS SOWN LAST OF DECEMBER CUT IN MAY, YIELD 60 BUSHEL PER ACRE.

Nor are all the staple crops, on which our ancestors builded their hopes exclusively, less succesful; when proper care is given them, corn, oats, rye and sorghum yield abundantly, while with the use of lime, even wheat, alfalfa and the other clovers have been grown.



APRIL POTATOES AND TOMATOES.



ONE OF OUR MODERN DAIRY PLANTS.



MAY CORN; AVERAGE YIELD ON FIELD 109½ BUSHEL.



BALDWIN COUNTY PRODUCTS



A CLUSTER OF 18 BALDWIN COUNTY GRAPE FRUIT, WEIGHT 18 POUNDS.

But perhaps, the best possible illustration of BALDWIN'S range and excellence of production is shown in an altogether remarkable private collection shown at the fairs and containing the following:

Twenty-seven varieties of hay and forage crops—in bales; velvet beans, Bermuda, soy beans, Kudzu, sorghum, crab grass, oat straw, Mexican clover, cowpea vine, peanut vine, teosinte, crowfoot grass, rice straw, corn stover, pearl millet, German millet, lespedeza (Japan clover)—sample bundles; timothy, natal grass, sudan grass, bluegrass, alfalfa, crimson clover, red clover, Rhodes grass, and billion dollar millet.

Two varieties of upland rice—samples of rice in the rough and hulled for table use—three varieties of oats, one of barley, two of wheat, one of rye, oats and wheat in the bundle and threshed, and flax.

Four varieties of velvet beans—in the vine and hull, also hulled, as well as many varieties of string and table

beans. Five varieties of cowpeas, two of soy beans, and the Jack bean.

Corn—several varieties of white and yellow, and prolific. Popcorn, two varieties; broom corn—splendid sample, with long and good straw; kaffir, Milo maize.

Sugar cane—three varieties.

Five varieties of sweet potatoes, including one potato weighing 23 pounds.

Irish potatoes—several varieties.

Two varieties of Bermuda onions—sample weighing over two pounds.

Peanuts, three varieties; chufas, a ground nut for hog feed. Buckwheat, samples from second and third crops grown in one year.

Pumpkins and squashes—several varieties.

Dasheens—Used as Irish potatoes. Cassava—a rich root crop. Spineless cactus with pears.

Cotton—Common and Sea Island long staple.

Sunflowers; Calabash and Dishrag gourds, as well as the common varieties. French Brierroot, Eucalyptus, Camphor and Dill plant and Pepper tree.

Nuts—Pecan, wild seedlings and seven varieties of standard grafted kinds. Japan nuts and Persian or English walnuts. Black walnuts and hickory nuts—both native in this section. Japan chestnuts and Chinese oil nuts.

Apples—Five varieties. Grapes—19 varieties, including seedless Sultana and Thompson's seedless.

Citrus fruits—22 varieties, 14 varieties of oranges, including Satsuma, Ruby, Pineapple, Washington Navel, Parson Brown, Double Imperial Navel, Creole (seedling), Mediterranean, Mandarin, Tangerine, Jaffa, Valencia late, Hart's late and Lue Gim Gong.

Two varieties of grapefruit (Pomelo). Three varieties of lemons. Three varieties of kumquats. One loquat. Two varieties of plums. Two varieties of cherries. Three varieties of figs. Seven varieties of pears. Two varieties of quinces.

Several varieties of peaches. Three varieties of Japanese persimmons. Two varieties of apricots. One of olives and one of dates. Mulberries, dewberries, blackberries, Himalaya and Loganberries.

Watermelons, cantaloupes, citron, garden lemon, eggplant, carrot, peppers, okra, tomatoes and cabbage.

Honey—several varieties. Sugar from sugarcane—rock candy and cane syrup. Vinegar made from cider, sugarcane, watermelon and plums.

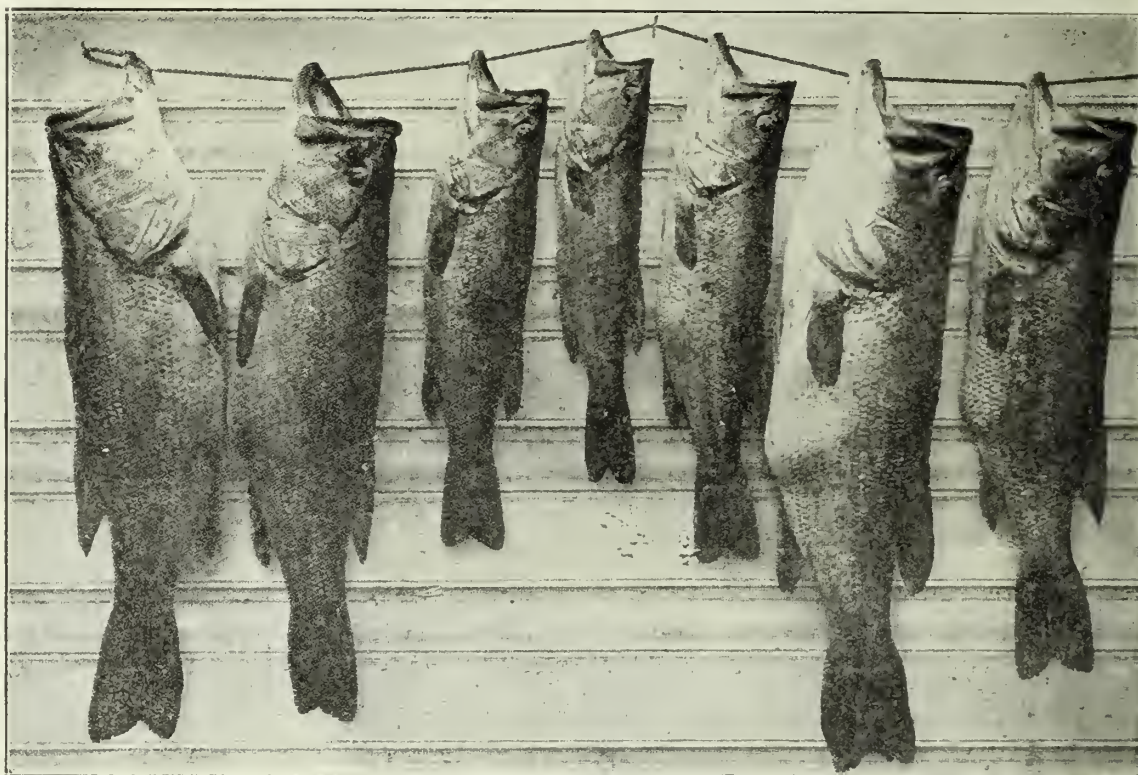
Oysters, shrimp, crabs and many varieties of fish and seafood. Large collection of gulf and bay curios.



SOME BALDWIN COUNTY PRODUCTS.



BALDWIN COUNTY, THE FISHERMAN'S PARADISE.

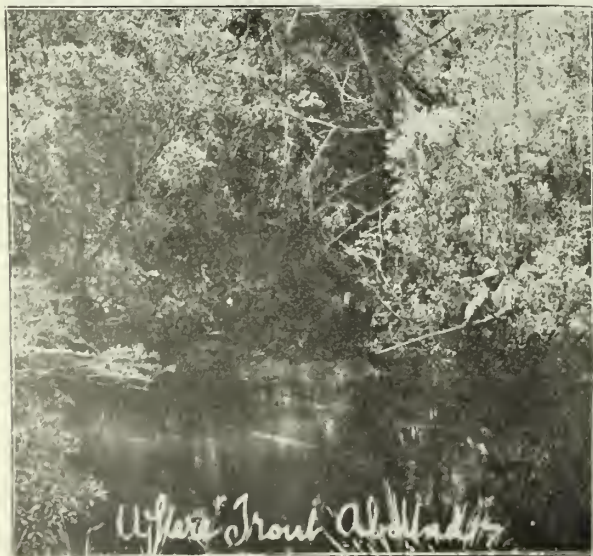


THE KING OF GAME FISH.

All of the creeks abound in gamy fish, including bass and brook trout; in Fish River, Bon Secour, Styx, Perdido and Black Water Rivers and other tidewater streams are found both salt and fresh water fish in unlimited numbers; the waters of south Perdido and Mo-

bile Bays furnish the finest oysters known.

Gov. Henderson and other noted men of the South; Ty Cobb, the famous base ball player, and other celebrities of the country, spend their vacations fishing, hunting, and playing golf here.



A DELIGHTFUL RETREAT.



AN EARLY MORNING CATCH.



BALDWIN COUNTY SOCIAL CONDITIONS



THE ORIGINAL PINY WOODS AND PINY WOODS TRAIL.



ONE OF OUR NEW GOOD ROADS.

A prospective immigrant always puts to himself the questions: "What is the character of the people? What of the schools, churches and roads of the county in which I propose to live? What are the social conditions?"

In answer to these and similar questions, it is enough to say that if good society is not to be found in Baldwin County, it is not to be found in the United States and Canada, for the population of the county, in addition to the old Southern families who have resided here for generations, is made up of settlers from every part of North America, with some Germans, Scandinavians and others from the best of foreign nations; it is a striking fact that a large majority of the residents are Northern

people, and these have moved into the county from the East, North and West,—even coming from the much advertised and exploited California—so rapidly as to have entirely changed its character in the past ten years, and to have given Baldwin County the distinction of having increased in population during that period at a greater rate than any other county of Alabama or the Gulf Coast, and probably equal to any other strictly agricultural county in the United States. Many of the immigrants brought with them wealth and culture, and nearly all of them have brought those sterling traits of character without which no citizenship is of value.



ONE OF OUR COUNTRY CHURCHES.

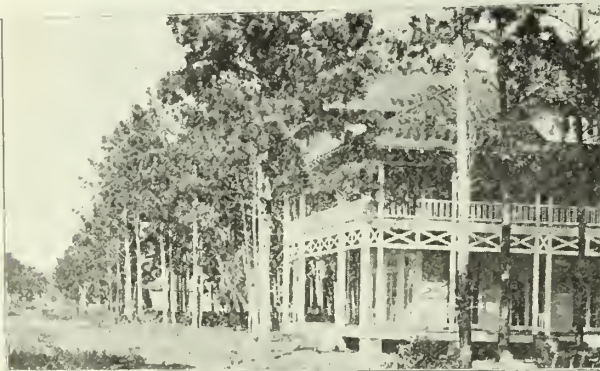


BALDWIN COUNTY SOCIAL CONDITIONS



A CULTURED HOME.

Our schools, churches, lodges and roads are what would be expected from a cosmopolitan population used to all of these evidences of civilization and enlightenment, and while there are some negroes to be found in Baldwin County, they are mostly in the northern part of the county, where they are employed on the river bottom plantations and they have their own schools, churches and lodges, and are quiet and law-abiding citizens; Baldwin County is essentially a white man's country and no negroes are to be found in the newer settlements of the county.



WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE, ONE OF OUR EVIDENCES OF CULTURE.

By reason of its size and of the fact that Baldwin County has not as yet a fiftieth part of the population it could maintain comfortably, lands are still available at singularly low prices, taking into account their productiveness; for, bear in mind, they are just as productive as the brains and energy of the man who cultivates them. There are as good new lands yet remaining as have been purchased and improved in the past.



SPENDING A WINTER VACATION IN BALDWIN.

While Baldwin County is now almost entirely an agricultural county and probably wishes to remain predominantly so, yet it offers an inviting field for the development of various manufacturing and industrial interests, affording the advantage of both rail and water transportation, and being between Mobile and Pensacola, the two deep water ports nearest to the Panama canal and to the center of population of the United States. Its beautiful all-the-year-round home and resort sites will,



SHIPPING BALDWIN COUNTY PRODUCTS.

in the near future, afford an additional and almost unlimited market for our products right at our doors, though we are now shipping these products to the outside world by the hundreds of carloads. We are within forty hours by fast freight of 80,000,000 people.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, BALDWIN COUNTY.

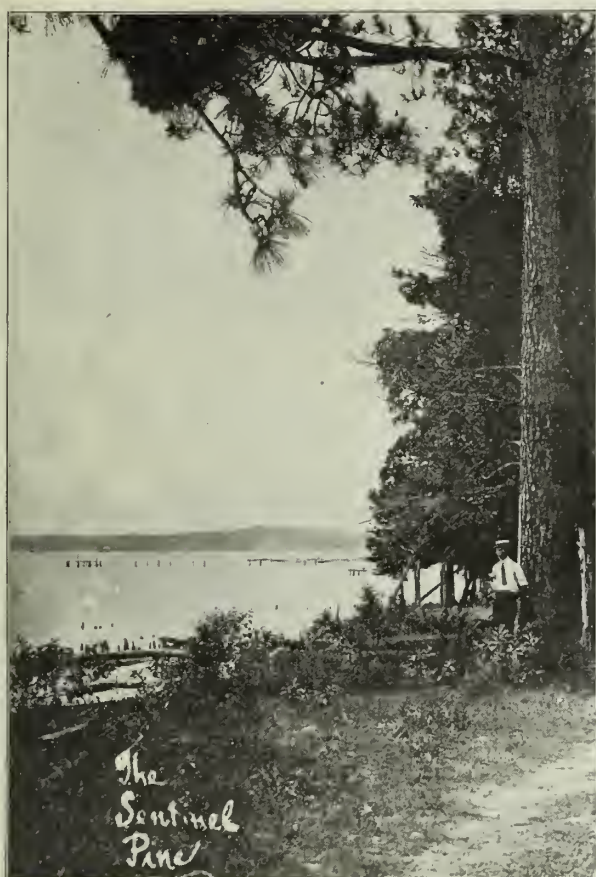
The surface of the county is for the most part level, but along the streams it is rolling, making hills and bluffs along the rivers and bays; it varies from about sea level at the Gulf to an elevation of nearly three hundred feet near the center.



A HOME IN ONE OF BALDWIN'S BEAUTY SPOTS.



BALDWIN COUNTY'S INVITATION



BEAUTY ALONG WITH PRACTICAL THINGS.

There are three incorporated towns: Bay Minette, the county seat, is the largest, situated at the junction of the L. & N. main line and the Fort Morgan branch; here is located the Baldwin Times, the county's oldest newspaper. Next comes Fairhope, on beautiful Mobile Bay, the single tax colony, with its famous Organic School, and the home of the Fairhope Courier. Then comes Foley, at the southern end of the Fort Morgan branch of the L. & N.; here is published the Onlooker; other towns on the branch lines are Stapleton, Loxley, Robertsedale and Summerdale, while Silverhill (the Scandinavian settlement), Elberta (the famous German colony), and Gateswood are near at hand. In the beautiful Perdido Bay country are Seminole, Lillian, Perdido Beach, Josephine, Caswell, Orange Beach, and Mifflin, while Magnolia Springs is on Magnolia River; Bon Secour, Gasque



ONE OF OUR PROMISING INDUSTRIES.



OUR RIVERS, PERFECT MIRRORS.

and Palmetto Beach are celebrated for their oysters. On the extreme end of the peninsula is located historic Fort Morgan, guarding the entrance to Mobile Bay; Daphne, where one of the State normal schools is located, together with Battles, Point Clear, Montrose, Sealcliff, Zundel's and Magnolia Beach, are situated on Mobile Bay and are well known summer resorts; Stockton, Latham, Tensaw, Blacksher, Little River and Lottie are in the north end of the county. On the main line of the L. & N., are Perdido Station, Dyas, Carney, Carpenter and Hurricane; Bromley is near the site of Blakeley, the first county seat; other progressive communities are Roscoe, Scrannage, Barnwell, Davies and Oak. Other railroads are under construction.

The people of Baldwin County have been accused of thinking that they live in Paradise, but they do not. It is still on earth where the failures of men, the uncertainty of seasons and the law of averages apply as they do elsewhere. But because of the longer growing season and the wider range of crops, the net average for any given period should and will be higher than in less favored regions.

With the successful development fast taking place in livestock raising and dairying; in the growing of feed and forage crops; in the citrus and other fruit orchards and vineyards; in the growing of the papershell pecan and the establishment of the poultry industry, this is indeed an attractive country.

With our present knowledge of soils and plant foods; with the help of modern machinery; with the assistance extended by men, corporations, banks, and by the State and Federal governments, and in co-operation with all of these; in the use of lime, legumes and humus, plus BRAINS AND ENERGY, you are invited to join, for Health, Home and Happiness, these "hand-picked" people who live in this "Empire" within the Greatest State in the Union—Baldwin County in Alabama.



MANUFACTURING POTTERY FROM BALDWIN COUNTY CLAY.



# WE BELIEVE

IN BALDWIN COUNTY, an "Empire" within a State; a county with a record of Upstanding Achievement and Outstanding OPPORTUNITY; where Achievement is spelled with a BIG A, and OPPORTUNITY with all capitals; in BALDWIN County of the Golden Gulf Coast Country, **where spring is born**, as the VERY BEST place in which to FARM, engage in BUSINESS and LIVE or Rest; that Co-operation has been PROVEN to be THE SUCCESSFUL method of achievement; "that we have been passing through an age when the Selfish Dollar almost obscured the milk of human kindness; that we have now entered into the day of Man and are progressing to the time when Humanity triumphs; that there are men still Human enough to work not altogether for pay," realizing that D-O-L-L-A-R-S does not spell SUCCESS; that no one can do anything which does not result in Good or Ill to the community in which he lives; that anything done for the Advancement of the community will result in the Greatest individual benefit; in short that the Greatest Good of the Greatest number will bring in the long run the GREATEST PROFIT.

## ON THIS BASIS THE BALDWIN COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS ORGANIZED TO KEEP THE "WIN" IN BALDWIN

and to Assist in the Proper Development of the Golden Gulf Coast Country  
and the Great State of Alabama.

When a man chooses a location for a HOME he carefully considers certain prime factors which are conditions of HEALTH, Happiness and Prosperity.

First, CLIMATE as an essential element of HEALTH and Happiness and then questions of soil, products, location with reference to markets, transportation, EDUCATION, Social surroundings and the other perfected agencies of civilization. When he finds ALL these essentials of life in a certain favored place he is prepared to secure a HOME and LIVE there.

Taking any or all these questions into consideration HEALTHFUL, beautiful, PROFITABLE BALDWIN County, Alabama, deserves MORE than passing consideration from anyone who wishes to live under agreeable conditions and get the MOST for a given expenditure.

We have the following standing committees: Membership, Rural Relations, Agricultural and Demonstration, Live Stock, Dairying, Farm Loan and Rural Credit, Sanitation and Health, Home Economics and

Thrift, Tourist and Resorts, Immigration, Industrial, Manufacturing, Banking and Finance, Civic Improvement, Merchants and Commerce, EDUCATION, ROADS and Transportation, Real Estate and Insurance, Public Utilities, Legislation, and "such other committees as the President, Executive Committee and Chamber from time to time find necessary."

Ask for copy of our Constitution and By-Laws and such other information as you want. We will be pleased to co-operate with you in securing a place to spend a Vacation, the Winter, the Summer, or an all-the-year-round HOME in our really Delightful, HEALTHFUL County; we will co-operate with you in securing a FARM, a HOME, a Manufacturing, Mercantile or Banking Business and WILL Co-operate with you AFTER you are located, to our mutual pleasure and profit. We want MORE "Hand-Picked Neighbors."

Write us. Come meet us FACE TO FACE.

### ADDRESS

MISS LILLIE M. WETZEL, Assistant Sec.,  
BALDWIN COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
BAY MINETTE, ALA.

The following land owners are supporting contributors to and endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce which contributes to the Alabama Development Fund:

Baldwin County Bank.....	Bay Minette, Ala.	S. F. McKenzie.....	Perdido Station, Ala.
Edmundson Realty Co.....	Bay Minette, Ala.	Jas. A. Carney.....	Carney, Ala.
Robt. M. Mahler.....	Loxley, Ala.	P. J. Cooney.....	Foley, Ala.
Baldwin County Land Co.....	Loxley, Ala.	Farmer Scott, Residence Lillian.....	Office, Foley, Ala.
Home Gardens Land Co.....	Dyas, Ala.	Claude Peteet.....	Foley, Ala.
McKenzie Land Co., Bay Minette, Ala., Pensacola, Fla., Perdido Station Ala.			

The following all-the-year-round Hotels are supporting contributors and recommended by the Chamber of Commerce: Foley Hotel and Auto Livery, Foley, Ala.; The Sunnyside Hotel, Magnolia Springs, Ala.

The Chamber of Commerce can furnish the names of other hotels in the county.

Get away from the LONG, COLD WINTERS and HOT SUMMERS. Send for FREE copy of "THE ON-LOOKER," FOLEY, ALA., and learn the FACTS about the ORANGE, GRAPEFRUIT, PECAN, VEGETABLE, POULTRY, LIVE STOCK and DAIRY Belt of the Gulf Coast Section, where the weather is always mild.



BALDWIN COUNTY TYPES OF FARM HOMES.



WHERE SOME OF OUR "HAND PICKED" NEIGHBORS LIVE.



A BALDWIN COUNTY FARMERS' MEETING, 175 PEOPLE FROM 21 STATES, AND CANADA, GERMANY, AND NORWAY.  
All Baldwin County Photos by Stewart, the "Picture Man."



## BARBOUR COUNTY



**P**ART of Barbour County was taken from the Creek Indian cession of 1832, and the remainder from Pike County. It was organized as a county in 1832. After losing territory to Russell and Bullock the county continued large, 688 square miles, and was named in honor of the statesman James Barbour of Virginia.

Accidental or by force of local conditions, the "State of Barbour" was known for two or three generations as a center of great social and political elements. Eufaula, Glennville, and Louisville were places of refinement and wealth. The influence of the county in the old political convention time was pronounced.

The county borders upon the Chattahoochee on the east. A large stream, Barbour Creek, bisects the county. The best agricultural land lies on the north side. There is a peculiar group of streams known as the Cowikes and in that division there is a part of the famous Black Belt of prairie land. Along the Pea River is timber of various kinds, oak, hickory and walnut.

In the town of Louisville there is a bed of green sand in unknown quantity, which has proven to be a valuable fertilizer. In the southern part is a natural curiosity in the form of an enormous spring 40x80 feet. The water is very clear and transparent, and a bluish cast in color.

The lands are highly productive of cotton, corn, small grains, legumes, sugar cane, melons and all truck crops. Orchard crops of all kinds common to this climate grow to perfection.

The county seat, Clayton, is twenty-two miles from the Chattahoochee and is surrounded by fertile agricultural red lands.

Eufaula resting on the west bank of the Chattahoochee, is a most interesting city. It is situated 180 feet above mean water, commanding a wide reach of the river. A



A SINGLE RHUBARB PLANT—WEIGHS 36 POUNDS—  
42 MARKETABLE STEMS

cotton press, machine shops, factories, foundries, and corn mills are in operation. Handsome churches, a female college, a male school and handsome homes, add a constant interest to the town.

The navigable river and sufficient railroad transportation, facilitates industry.

For special land bargains in Barbour County, write to: J. E. PENNEY, 302 American Trust Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.



FIELD OF CRIMSON WINTER RHUBARB THREE MONTHS AFTER PLANTING.

## BIBB COUNTY



**A**TERRITORIAL county formed by law in 1818. It has an area of 640 square miles, and was first called Cahaba from the river that bisects it. A year later the State was admitted to the Union and when William Wyatt Bibb, of Georgia, became Governor, the name was changed to Bibb.

This county is the southern extremity of the Appalachian chain of coal measures and iron deposits. The termination is abrupt for here the wealth of minerals is very great. Bibb County iron ore is unsurpassed, and the best coal mined in Alabama is certainly no better than that produced by the Montevallo mines.

Near Centerville the Cahaba River cuts through a bed of most remarkable marble. In quality this marble is unexcelled and its variety of color is phenomenal. Solid walls rise from the bed of the river to 90 or 100

feet; white, pink, black almost touching each other. The white is pure, the black is as jet. A ledge locally known as "Calico," has no parallel. This marble could be quarried with little cost and dropped to barges on the river.

Along the Cahaba the soil is very fertile. Further up the high lands good farmers make satisfactory crops of cotton, corn, small grains, potatoes and cane. Most truck crops that are found in the markets of the United States, are grown here. In the most satisfactory farming parts the soils in Bibb County are red, buff, gray and brown.

The live stock raised, especially cattle and horses, possess very superior qualities.

The supply of drinking water is profuse and of the best quality. The draining streams are the Big and Lit-



the Cahaba rivers and seven or eight bold creeks. The water power thus available is considerable.

There are coal mines where the output is heavy and numerous industries thrive because of the plentiful raw material and labor.

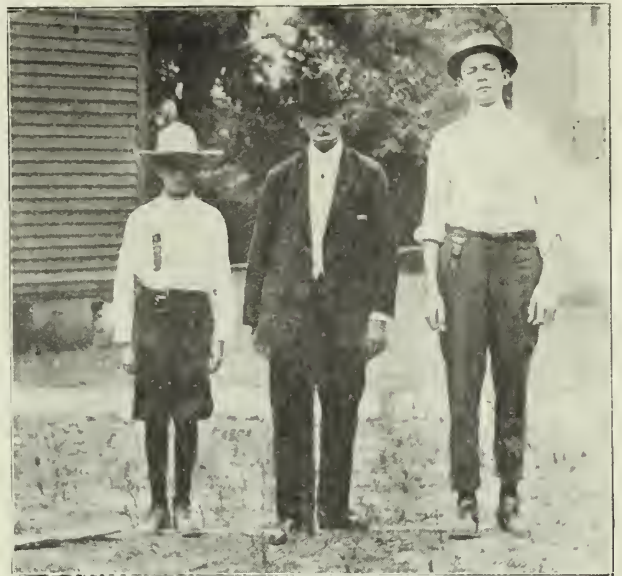
The climate is equable, there being no excess of heat or cold, sufficient to check labor a single day. The rainfall is about 51 inches, fairly distributed throughout the seasons.

The principal market towns are Centerville, the county seat, Blocton, Sixmile, Randolph and Brierfield. The free delivery mail system is universal.

The educational facilities are excellent, public schools are in every precinct. The compulsory school method was introduced into Alabama by Senator Reynolds from Bibb County. Churches are well maintained.

C. H. Cleveland, of Centerville, has produced from one acre of gray sandy land, 156½ bushels of corn, and thousands of acres of the same character and environment are capable of producing the same result.

It is expected that the live stock industry will soon rival mining in the amount of capital invested. Climate, soil and abundant water invite this development.



C. H. CLEVELAND PRODUCED 156 1 4 BUSHELS OF CORN ON ONE ACRE OF BIBB COUNTY SANDY LOAM.

## BLOUNT COUNTY

**I**N BLOUNT COUNTY alluvial valleys produce all the crops common to Alabama soil and climate. Mountainous elevations make an interesting profile abutting upon the valleys. The northern part of the county is distinguished by wider valleys and less elevation than the southern.

The average climate for the year is about 62° Fahrenheit. Frost seldom occurs later than the first of April, nor earlier than the middle of October. The climate is indeed ideal.

A wide range of soil cultivation invites the farmer. Cultivation of grain crops is perennial. The common field crops are cotton, corn, small grains of different kinds, potatoes, tobacco, etc. It is fine land for sheep. Dairy cattle and hay crops do well.

The county is well supplied with water for farms and domestic use. Branches of the Black Warrior River, now an important course of commerce, drain the county.

The native forest is interesting. The remarkable apple that flourishes here is native and as prevalent as the wild cherry. It is known as the Blount County apple and grows to extraordinary size. It is exhibited successfully in competition with the best products of the country. The principal forest trees are beech, walnut, poplar, sycamore, post oak, Spanish oak, hickory, black gum, and pine.

Blount Springs is a popular summer resort, and has been for more than sixty years. The climate in summer is delightful and very enjoyable in winter.

The county is noted for the numerous caverns that interest visitors. Some of these show signs of saltpetre,



EVE'S SPECIALTY FROM THE EDEN-LIKE ORCHARDS OF BLOUNT COUNTY.



while others indicate that the Indians used them as places of burial. Indian trinkets of different kinds may be found with little effort.

The reports of the State Geologist place rich deposits of coal and iron in Blount County, covering a considerable part of its area.

## BULLOCK COUNTY

**T**HE county was cut in 1866 from the great cotton counties of Marengo and Greene to adapt conditions to the political revolution which stirred the entire State after the Civil War.

It was named in honor of a young citizen, Edward Courtney Bullock, who was born in Charleston, S. C., and who died as Colonel of the 18th Alabama Regiment of Infantry, C. S. A., when only thirty-six years of age.

The Chennenugee Ridge is a peculiar watershed that runs east and west, dividing the county into two practically equal parts. North of it are black prairie lands covered with post oak. To the south is a variety of soils.

The supply of water during the year is generally better than in the black belt counties to the west. From the creeks of this county rises the Conecuh River.

Like the other black belt counties, the climate is equable, inviting labor outdoors without cessation throughout the year. Trunk line railroads offer ample transportation to the markets of the whole country.

The entire acreage of the county produces cotton, corn, small grains, the legumes, orchard fruits, grapes and truck products as successfully as any in the State. There is a peach orchard of 1,000 acres. The enterprise includes pecans and walnuts.

Mr. D. C. Turnipseed has laid the foundation of a cattle business on a considerable scale. His herds are native cows, bred to select pure bred bulls—short-horn, red-poll and Angus. The breeding of hogs is also within the plans of Mr. Turnipseed. He has a valuable farm, also, of several thousand acres, where his Jersey and Angus stock are grazing along with Duroc Jersey hogs. He lives with his family in a spacious and attractive

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad traverses the county in the western part, while a branch of that road bisects it, connecting Birmingham and Gadsden.

Oneonta is the capital. There are numerous post offices and rural mail delivery routes. There are also many public schools and churches.



A FARM TRACTOR AT WORK ON A BIG PLANTATION IN BULLOCK COUNTY.

home. All the timber used in the residence was cut from his own lands.

He has a farm with four subdivisions each of several hundred acres. On each division is kept its own breed of dairy and beef cattle—Hereford, Holstein, Shorthorn and Jersey. In addition he has a mule breeding division and separate fields for his Jersey and Poland China hogs.

## BUTLER COUNTY

**F**ORMERLY Butler was known as a cotton and corn county, and it is now one of the best of that kind, but with improved methods of cultivation and fertilization and rotation of crops, it is now a conceded fact that the soil of no county in the United States is better adapted to the raising of fruits, vegetables and grasses. The proceeds from last season's crop of radishes alone, shipped to Northern and Western markets, amounted to over \$45,000.00.

Butler County is well adapted to live stock raising by reason of the great variety of crops that can be grown, such as the native grasses, Bermuda, Lespedeza or Japan clover, and carpet grass, that will furnish grazing ten months of the year. The production of corn, oats, alfalfa and Johnson grass is too well known to require comment, and there is no better land in the south for the successful raising of these products. The by-products of the oil mills are excellent for fattening hogs and cattle for market at a minimum price, and the use of these by-products in connection with cow peas, velvet beans, sorghum and peanuts, makes practicable the production of pork at a cost of three cents per pound as has been practically demonstrated.

### Our Lands

Every acre of land in the county is productive, and the results are only limited by the energy of the farmer. Anything that can be grown anywhere else, can be grown here with profit. Peaches, plums, apples, pears,

quinces, in fact all kinds of fruits and trucking is a profitable business. Pecans grow here to perfection and twenty acres planted in pecans will, within a few years, prove to the owner a mine of wealth to protect him against want for all his days.

### Climate

The climate is the finest in the world, for there is hardly more than three months of winter, and even then the word winter must not be considered as meaning winter such as other parts of the United States know. Our winters are particularly mild and only on rare occasions do cattle and other live stock need shelter from the cold. In fact our winters are less severe on stock and people than is the spring season in other sections.

### Water

The entire county is well watered with springs and running streams and the water is pure and clear and healthful. The wells throughout the farming district produce an abundant supply of fine freestone water. Besides this, Butler County is the home of a matchless mineral water, the strongest iron water in America.

### Soil

With sixteen distinct types of soil of excellent character, an equable climate, high-class citizenship, abundant



water supply, and healthful surroundings, there can be no more inviting section for the homeseeker than Butler County, Alabama.

#### Mail Delivery, Schools and Churches

Twenty-one rural free delivery routes cover the county in all directions.

One of the best rural school systems under State patronage and supervision, and direct management of the citizens of the immediate neighborhood in which located.

In every locality throughout the county will be found churches of different denominations.

Butler has two live and progressive newspapers, a semi-weekly at Greenville, and a weekly at Georgiana. The following clipping from the Greenville Advocate of April 22nd, 1916, will interest homeseekers:

"Monday afternoon the Planters Mercantile Company shipped one solid car of syrup, 2,700 gallons, to a firm in Meridian, Miss. The syrup was put up in gallon cans and sealed ready for the retail trade. That same day this firm also shipped two solid cars of corn. They had shipped before that five cars and have orders for fifteen cars more, which will be shipped at intervals for the next month or two.

"Mr. D. D. Metcalf has acted as a broker to a large extent, shipping ten thousand bushels of velvet beans, five thousand bushels of corn, nearly two thousand bushels of peas and much syrup.

"The Beeland Mercantile Company has shipped two thousand bushels of velvet beans, a thousand bushels of peas, five thousand bushels of corn, and more than fifteen thousand bushels of the famous Butler County Cook oats and a car of syrup.

"Other firms have bought up and shipped thousands of bushels of corn and velvet beans and thousands of gallons of syrup, and in many instances the farmers themselves have shipped all of these products.

"That is what DIVERSIFICATION did for Butler County.

"Another salient thing is the generally conceded fact that less than one-fifteenth (1/15) of shipped meat has been used in Butler this year. less than in any year in its



THE SPANISH PEANUT.

Responsible for the Vegetable Oil Industry Developed by the Alabama Markets Bureau—Grows to Perfection near Georgiana.

history. And carload after carload of hogs and cattle have left here for the outside markets.

"When we announced recently that 185 cars of the products of Butler County left Greenville during the month of March alone, it met with a great deal of skepticism. They contained among them solid cars of velvet beans, barrel staves, automobile wheel spokes, corn, cattle and hogs and radishes and a hundred other things which the money of the North and East is returning here to pay for."

#### GREENVILLE, THE COUNTY SEAT

Greenville is a model city of 5,000 population, with paved streets, electric lights, water system, sewerage system, seventy-five merchants, two splendid banks, factories, machine shops, saw mills, cedar works, two ice plants, packing house and cold storage that will buy your hogs and cattle any month in the year. In the central part of Alabama on the great Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 44 miles south of Montgomery, 10 passenger trains daily with a fine freight service.

Greenville has a fifty-ton plant producing cotton seed meal, hulls, oil and by-products, a fertilizer company making fertilizer under State requirements as to grade, and particularly adapted to local soil; machine shops for the repair of farm and other machinery, and other small plants catering to the comfort and employment of the people.

A city ordinance exempting new industrial enterprises from taxation for a period of five years.

It doesn't take money—of course, that is a help—for the stranger to succeed in Butler County. A good character, some brain, and a little brawn, will accomplish the ordinary temporal aims of life here.

The banks are liberal, and the people are hospitable to strangers.

Round-trip homeseekers tickets over the L. & N. good for 25 days are sold to Greenville at the following rates:



THE PEACH BLUSH GLOWS DEEPEST IN BUTLER.



From Cincinnati, \$19.15. From Louisville, \$16.45. From St. Louis, \$20.37. From Evansville, \$17.35.

Additional particulars regarding the many interesting features of this progressive community, of which Greenville is the center, may be obtained by writing to the following parties:

D. D. Metcalf.	F. Mack.
E. Laseter.	A. G. Winkler.
J. D. Owens.	Bank of Greenville.
Thos. W. Peagler.	Dunklin-Blackwell Drug
Stewart Drug Company.	Company.
Herlong & Barnes.	Powell & Hamilton.
Reynolds Mercantile	John S. McMullan Whole-
Company.	sale Co.
J. V. Waller & Bro.	Farmers Mercantile Co.
Johnson Hardware & Im-	Planters Mercantile Co.
plement Co.	J. H. Dunklin & Co.
First National Bank.	Beeland Bros. Mercantile
Smith Dry Goods Com-	Company.
pany.	H. Z. Wilkinson, Real Es-
J. Lee Long.	tate.

Address all the above, Greenville, Ala.

## GEORGIANA

Georgiana, conceded to be one of the fastest growing towns in South Alabama, offers exceptional advantages to the homeseeker and investor. With a population of 2,500, Georgiana is rapidly becoming the metropolis of Butler County. Being the railway center of the county, it possesses shipping facilities unequaled by any other town in this section of the State.

It is on the main line of the L. & N. railway and its branch line, the A. & P. railroad, reaches a rich farming section the products of which to a large extent pass through our town, this calls for a large number of railroad employees which are a valuable asset. The railroad payroll at this point with those of our other industries aggregates more than \$40,000 monthly.

In addition to the railroad interests, farming, lumber and stock growing contribute largely to the upbuilding of the town. In former years the chief agricultural product was cotton, but lately grain has assumed the ascendancy and Georgiana has now one of the largest and most modern feed plants in the State. It is operated by the McGowin-Bennett Milling Co. The introduction of the velvet bean, one of the greatest forage crops

grown, has brought Georgiana and this section of Butler County to the forefront as a grain growing section, and has wonderfully increased the prosperity of our people.

Our town has two banks; eighteen mercantile establishments; three hardware and furniture stores; three drug stores; one garage with all modern equipment; two



AUTOMOBILE ROAD BETWEEN GREENVILLE AND  
GEORGIANA.

attractive brick churches; a new modern brick high school building; a water-works system; an up-to-date newspaper plant; a live commercial club; and miles of improved highways touching a rich agricultural territory.

Georgiana needs a canning factory, an ice plant, a cotton seed oil mill, a stave factory and other industries.

Parties having capital to invest will find it to their advantage to get in touch with the Georgiana Commercial Club, or the following parties:

Butler County Bank,	Farmers & Merchants
W. T. Foster,	Bank,
McGowin-Bennett Milling	O. H. Warren Hardware
Company,	Company,
Georgiana Hardware Co.,	Tatom & Foshee Auto Co.
Rhodes Bros.,	Bryan Drug Co.

Address all the above, Georgiana, Ala.



BOTH GREENVILLE AND GEORGIANA OFFER EVERY FACILITY FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.



## CALHOUN COUNTY

**T**HIS was a part of the Muscogee Indian cession, formed a county in 1832. The name first selected was that of Thomas H. Benton, in honor of the leader of the Jackson party in Congress, but was changed 26 years later in memory of John C. Calhoun.

Until about 1882 Calhoun held high rank in agricultural production and was unsurpassed in that line outside the black prairie belt. Then the introduction of capital and enterprise turned the scale in favor of iron manufacturing and commerce.

The lands are fertile and the climate delightful. The soil there produces cotton, corn, wheat, oats and all the other small grains. Clover and all legumes reach a degree of perfection not excelled anywhere else in the State. All orchard and truck crops and all useful grasses grow in all parts of the county.

The county is rich in minerals; red and brown hematite is almost exhaustless. In various localities manganese, copper, kaolin, marble, sandstone, lithograph stone, fire clay, fire brick, clay and lead all exist in greater or less quantities.

Jacksonville is a beautiful town. Anniston, the present county seat, is a splendid testimonial to the local strength of the iron trade.

Fine social conditions prevail. Industrial energy, beautiful farms, fine schools and well sustained churches are evidences of a contented and prosperous people.

Several lines of railroads traverse the county, all connecting with Anniston. The county contains 640 square miles.



THE BOYS' CORN CLUB OF CALHOUN COUNTY. J. F. WOOTEN MADE 111 1/5 BUSHELS ON ONE ACRE OF BLACK SANDY LOAM.



VIEW OF MILL VILLAGE OF COOSA MFG. CO., PIEDMONT, TAKEN FROM ROOF OF MILL, SHOWING THE MODEL CITY IN WHICH THE EMPLOYEES OF THE COTTON MILL LIVE. ELECTRICAL POWER TO OPERATE THIS MILL AND TO SERVE THE PEOPLE IS SUPPLIED BY THE ALABAMA POWER COMPANY.

## CHAMBERS COUNTY

**T**HIS county comprises 620 square miles, and was one of fifteen organized from the land acquired from the Muscogee Indians, and formed in 1832. The eastern boundary is the State of Georgia.

The name was chosen in honor of a pioneer, Dr. James Chambers, of Madison County, a Virginian.

The county is noted for its reliability in the production

of peaches, and is the home of the famous Purnell peach orchards. A remarkable characteristic is the equality that pervades the county in its adaptation for diversified farming. The land is red, gray or mulatto, the last named being preferred for general crops. Mr. Curtis Avery of Stroud has produced ninety-nine (99) bushels of corn on one acre.





A FINE HERD OF CHAMBERS COUNTY JERSEYS.

Oak forests are notable for their expanse and luxuriant growth of red, white, post and Spanish oak timber. Many old time plantation homes survive to attest the successful production of cotton, corn and small grains on their broad acres. The ordinary fruits and vegetables for family use are plentiful.

Corundum is found in great quantities. A beautiful gray and blue rock, susceptible of high polish is found in the northern part, and is used for monuments.

Grist mills for grinding wheat are located in various places. On the Chattahooche River are two cotton mills. LaFayette is the county seat with a population of near-

ly 2,000. Bluffton, Cusseta, Fredonia, and Millton are growing villages.

The policy of the Lanett Cotton Mill is interesting. The company has invested \$150,000 in school houses and equipment for the use of the mill population. Besides this outlay large amounts are invested in libraries, a kindergarten and supplementary salaries for teachers. The purpose is to insure comfort and contentment to the employees.

A healthy climate, fine water and a responsive soil, supported by the best social character in its citizenship, all commend Chambers County to settlers.

## CHEROKEE COUNTY

**N**ATURE sports with the earth in Cherokee County. The variety of soils is remarkable. The valleys alternate between mountain ridges and yield generous crops.

The Little River flows through the northern precincts. Along its course for six or seven miles is a series of cataracts. The first occurs where the stream, a shallow sheet of water 100 feet wide, tosses itself over a precipice thirty feet high, into an enormous rock basin of great depth. The basin then discharges its overflow through a narrow chasm varying in depth from 30 to 120 feet. The surroundings are wild and rugged.

Below, on the east, Wolf Creek unites with Little River. At the junction on the west bank of the river there is a most notable cave, one of the curiosities of America. It is not surpassed in beauty nor magnitude. Brewer describes it: "The ante-chamber is about 100 feet in length by 50 in width, with a concave dome from 30 to 50 feet in height supported by perpendicular walls and cretaceous pillars. This hall is noted for its acoustic charms and nature seems to have simply executed the plan which the hand of art designed."

There are many orchards of peaches, apples, plums and pears. Vineyards are especially successful. Fruit trees and vineyards are rarely injured by frost on the elevations. The livestock industry is capable of exceptional success, as grasses and legumes produce luxuriantly.

The Broomtown Valley is perhaps the most attractive agricultural region in the country. The soil is fertile in the extreme, and the landscape is bold and attractive. The forests and the farms are watered by many clear and rapid streams.

A great wealth of timber consists in a variety of oak, hickory, chestnut, long leaf and short leaf pine. There are many lumber mills and log yards on the banks of the Coosa River.

The quantity of iron ore present is proven by the numerous iron manufacturing industries in the county.

There are six manufactories of that character in operation. A cotton mill prospers at Spring Garden.

The county is bisected from east to west by the Coosa River which is navigable all the way. In addition to the Coosa River transportation is the trunk line railroad that reaches the central and northern parts.

Center is the county seat. Cedar Bluff is another town of importance. At Gaylesville is a noted school.



TYPE OF PURE BRED BULL PRODUCED IN CHEROKEE COUNTY.



## CHILTON COUNTY

**T**HE territory of this modern county was taken from the adjacent counties of Perry, Bibb, Autauga and Shelby. The act was passed by the military legislature of 1868.

In the first ten years the county increased nearly 100 per cent in population. The county seat, Clanton, named in honor of a Confederate soldier and political leader, quickly became the important local market. Twenty-nine saw-mills sprang up. Verbena and Mountain Creek, points on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, became summer resorts for the citizens of Montgomery. As the cut-over timber land came into use as farms, a new prosperity arose. It was discovered that highland rice grew there abundantly.

The average rainfall in the three summer months, June, July and August, when most needed for crops, is 14 inches.

The county is practically the center of the State. The climate represents the salubrity of the State. The county lies between the Cahaba River and the Coosa, of which the Chestnut Creek, Swift, Blue Creek, Big Mulberry and Little Mulberry are tributaries.

The agricultural capacity of Chilton is at least average with that of the State. The farms are owned mostly by white men who work their own lands. The crops are cotton, corn, oats, wheat, rice and clover.

The soil is gently rolling. Jemison mountain, near Clanton, is 835 feet above sea level. In the southwestern part the Perry mountains rise to 650 feet above sea level.

Thorsby is a colony largely devoted to growing strawberries for Birmingham and Montgomery, and for extensive shipment to Northern markets.

Three trunk railroads offer full transportation facilities. Clanton is the distributing point of a large and growing commerce in lumber, beef, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs, melons and cotton.

There are 79 school districts, putting school within reach of all children. Most of the school houses are new and furnished in modern style. The churches are well supported. There are many miles of graded roads.

Near Clanton on the Coosa River is a great water power plant, representing many millions of dollars, capable of distributing light and power to cities and industries throughout Central Alabama.



DAM AND POWER HOUSE AT LOCK 13 SHOWING A PART OF THE LAKE FORMED. THIS LAKE IS 22 MILES LONG, OVER THREE MILES WIDE AT ONE POINT AND 100 FEET DEEP IN SOME PLACES. IT IS WELL STOCKED WITH FISH AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF SHAD RUN UP THE RIVER EVERY SPRING.

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

**T**HIS is among the largest counties, 980 square miles, and it is also one of the most important.

Choctaw County was formed by the legislature in 1847 by taking territory from Sumter on the north and Washington on the south. The Bigbee River is the eastern border and the State of Mississippi the western.

The name is in honor of the Choctaw Indians of which Pushmataha was the great chief in the first half of the 19th century. He died on a visit to President Jackson at Washington. Conscious on his death bed, he remarked upon his approaching dissolution, in the spirit of true poetry, "When the news comes back home it will sound as the falling of a great tree when the wind is still."

There is a large vineyard of the scuppernong variety of grapes near Bladen Springs that produces wine of excellent quality. This indicates the properties of the soil and climate. There are large tracts of cultivated lands, devoted to staple crops, cotton, corn, the small grains, peas, potatoes, sugar cane. Wild grasses grow on the hills and in the creek valleys where cattle keep fat all the year. The forests abound in pine, oak, and hickory timber. Vast herds of hogs fatten on mast, nuts and roots.

Water is very plentiful. Besides the Tombigbee upon the eastern boundary there is the Okatappah River, and the Kintervish, Tickamum, Bogue Chitta, Wanalak, Bogue Lessa, Surveyor's, Pascus and Turkey Creeks.

Railroad transportation is good and supplemented by the free use of the great river. There are first class schools at Butler, the county seat, Pushmataha, and Mt. Sterling. Churches of various faiths are maintained.



FROM A CHOCTAW COUNTY VINEYARD.



## CLARKE COUNTY

By M. L. ORR, Principal Clarke County High School.



**C** LARKE COUNTY, in the southwestern part of Alabama, comprises 1,216 square miles with a population of 30,987. The climate is equable, the winters being mild and short. Winds from the Gulf make the nights cool and pleasant in summer. The elevation is 450 feet above sea level, with an average temperature of 64 degrees. Rainfall is well distributed and sufficient to insure good yields of all crops.

### Character of Soil

Being in the Gulf coastal plain the soil is chiefly sedimentary in origin. Twenty soil types have been mapped in the county, of which Orangeburg fine sandy loam comprises 20%, Tusquehanna fine sandy loam 11%, Tusquehanna clay 10% and Oakland silt loam 10%. All of the virgin soils are well supplied with humus.

### Price of Land

The average price of improved farm lands in the county is between \$20.00 and \$40.00 per acre. Unimproved land can be secured in abundance at from \$3.50 to \$10.00 an acre. Forested areas readily bring from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre.

maple, cedar, ash, gum and cypress abound in profusion. Unskilled labor is easy to secure both for the farm and mill.

### Character of Roads

The proposed Jackson Highway passes through the towns of Thomasville, Fulton, Grove Hill and Jackson. Other roads nearly as good connect the principal towns. "Better Roads" is a live question and much good work is being done. Within the last three years the county commissioners have appropriated \$45,000 for improving the roads and the Scotch Lumber Company has donated \$25,000 for this purpose.

### Principal Towns

Grove Hill, the county seat, is situated on a plateau of rich farming land in the middle of the county and has a health record second to none. Thomasville is situated on the Southern Railroad and enjoys a flourishing trade. It has a number of substantial mercantile houses; a cotton seed oil mill; a large cotton warehouse; a bank capitalized at \$100,000; several good hotels; Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches; and a good city school.



A LOGGING TRAIN BOUND FOR THE BIG MILLS AT FULTON.

### Principal Industries

The principal industries are farming and lumbering. The climate and character of the soil makes almost any crop profitable. Diversified farming is beginning to be practiced extensively. Cotton, although still being the chief money crop, is being largely supplanted by such crops as corn, oats, velvet beans, peanuts, potatoes, sugar cane, and forage crops of all kinds for livestock. The livestock industry has made marvelous strides within recent years. Marketing associations have been formed at Grove Hill and Thomasville.

A large number of lumber mills are operating in different parts of the county, of which the Scotch Lumber Company at Fulton and the Zimmerman Lumber Company at Jackson are the largest. The Scotch Lumber Company operates one of the largest lumber mills in the State, employing over 300 men and owning 35,000 acres of cut-over land besides thousands of acres of virgin timber. The long leaf pine is the most important lumber tree in the county, although oak, hickory, walnut,

system. The town is supplied with electric lights, municipally owned, and the city council has recently appropriated \$25,000 for water works.

Jackson, the largest town in the county, is on the Southern Railroad and the Tombigbee River. It has a number of mercantile houses, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, a bank capitalized at \$32,000, electric lights and water works. It is the center of large timber interests, and has three saw mills, two veneer mills and a stave mill. Near Jackson there is the largest known ochre deposit in the United States. The mining of this material and the making of pottery from it gives employment to many people. The town is supplied with telephone and telegraph facilities. The First District Agricultural School is situated here.

Fulton is an incorporated town on the Southern Railroad. The principal enterprise here is the Scotch Lumber Company. The town is supplied with water works, electric lights, and in fact nearly every modern convenience. There are Baptist and Methodist churches, and a good school system of ten grades.



### Schools and Churches

Clarke County is supplied with an excellent system of public and high schools. There are 86 public white schools, and 52 negro schools in the county. All are regularly supervised by an efficient superintendent of education. The public schools of the county are among the best in the State.

Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches are found in practically every community throughout the county.

### Transportation, Telephone and Telegraph Facilities

The Southern Railway extends from the north to the

south end of the county. It passes through Thomasville, Fulton, Jackson, and numerous other smaller stations. The Tombigbee River on the western side of the county and the Alabama River on the eastern side insures cheap freight transportation to such towns as Jackson, Coffeeville, and Gosport. Cotton, lumber and other products of the farm and mill are shipped to Mobile by water.

The Southern Bell Telephone Company has offices in the important towns of the county. The towns of Jackson, Thomasville, Grove Hill, Fulton, and Coffeeville all have local telephone systems with private lines ramifying for many miles through the surrounding territory. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies have offices in towns along the railroad.

## CLAY COUNTY



CLAY COUNTY was formed in 1866 by the first session of the legislature after Appomattox, by territory taken from Randolph and Talladega, and embraces 599 square miles.

The climate is so peculiarly bracing that the Indians knew of it and sought residence there. A mountain ridge divides Clay County from southwest to northeast. At the base on both sides the soil is naturally very fertile. It is said that the cotton grown there is an exceedingly fine grade of the long fibre variety.

Gold, silver, barytes, tin, manganese, pyrites, soapstone, iron, copper, copperas, mica, graphite and slate are found. The Confederate Government mined sulphur there for more than two years during the Civil War.

The possibilities for the development of great water power plants are numerous and widely distributed. Heavy timber is plentiful, the leading varieties being long leaf and short leaf pine, maple, sweet gum, and hickory.

All ordinary crops produced in the United States grow well.

Perennial springs of cool water abound. Large creeks are numerous. This condition, coupled with the easy production of all the best pasturage grasses, suggests the development of the livestock industry which is now being given attention by the leading farmers.

Ashland is the county seat. Lineville and Delta are the principal trading places.



CLAY COUNTY'S ANSWER TO THE BOLL WEEVIL.

## CLEBURNE COUNTY



C. C. HOLLIS, OF CLEBURNE COUNTY, WHO RAISED 103 9/14 BUSHELS OF CORN ON ONE ACRE OF RED LOAM SOIL.



THIS county, 545 square miles, was taken from Calhoun, Randolph and Talladega in 1866 and named in honor of Major General Patrick R. Cleburne of the Confederate army.

It is a land of health and prosperity. The soil is well adapted to tobacco, fruit of all kinds, vegetables, grazing and crops of small grains. The principal market crop is cotton mainly because there is little effort to diversify. The land is well adapted to apples, peaches and berries. Timber is sufficient to justify its use in manufacturing. Red, white and Spanish oak, short and long leaf pine, walnut, hickory and gum are all found in commercial quantities.

At many points gold ore has been found. At Arbachoochee it was mined to some extent. Copper, mica, slate, graphite, pyrites, and kaolin deposits are numerous.

The water supply is good in every part of the county. The Tallapoosa River and such creeks as Terrapin, Muscadino, Cane, Shoal and Lost, afford excellent drainage.

There are several good markets—Edwardsville, the county seat, Heflin, Arbachoochee and Chulafinee. The schools generally in the county are well supported and both Edwardsville and Heflin have educational advantages of exceptional merit.



## COFFEE COUNTY

**L**IKE the other counties that lie in the southeastern section of Alabama, Coffee County has a wealth of long leaf pine, an equable climate, abundance of pure water and a soil adapted to a great variety of crops.

The heat of summer is so regulated by Gulf breezes that farm labor under the sun is not exhausting. Productive labor in winter is never checked by cold. The products of the farm, the garden, the orchard and the vineyard supply nearly every article of diet except coffee and tea. Rice produces heavily, and rye, oats, corn, potatoes, sugar cane, peaches, pears, apples, plums, quinces, and grapes, are raised in abundance. Many fine fish live in the numerous streams.

The county is divided into timber sections. In the northeastern part is found oak, hickory and ash. A great yellow pine growth in almost perfection covers the remaining territory.

Sheep and cattle live and fatten the whole year round in the woods. Long, luxuriant grasses and legumes grow throughout the twelve months. Rivers and streams with perpetual flow cross the land. In several places mineral springs of excellent quality are found.

Elba, the capital, situated near the center, has good railroad facilities. Wool is a considerable commodity of trade. The comprehensive public school system of the State prevails. The religious sentiment of the county is generally active.

There are 304 members of the Boys' Corn Club.

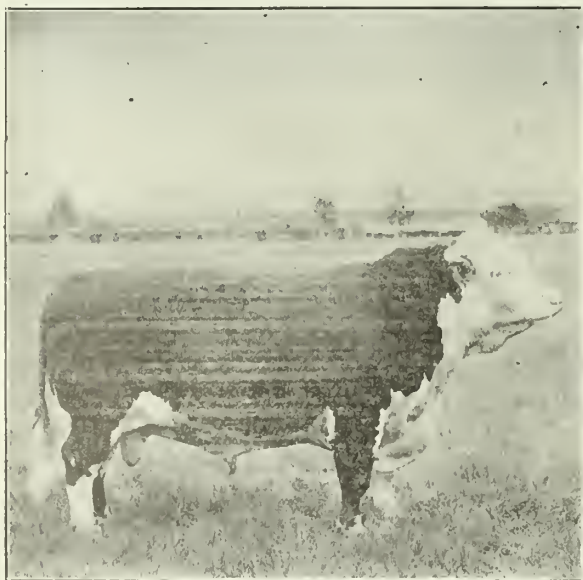


PRIZE WINNING SHORT HORN BULLS ARE IMPROVING THE GRADE OF STOCK PRODUCED IN COFFEE COUNTY.

## COLBERT COUNTY

**C**HIS county, about 600 square miles, lies on the south bank of the Tennessee River. It was called Colbert in honor of two half-breed Chickasaw chiefs, George and Levi Colbert, who lived there and were greatly esteemed by the white settlers.

The first railroad in Alabama was constructed in 1831, connecting Tuscumbia with the Tennessee River, two miles distant. At that time the only other railroad in America was a short line in Pennsylvania.



HEREFORD PURE BREDS ARE POPULAR ON COLBERT COUNTY FARMS.

The land is divided between the valley that borders the river and the mountains on the south. There are several water courses of importance. At Tuscumbia a subterranean stream gushes forth 17,724 cubic feet of water a minute.

The climate is favorable to varied agriculture throughout the year. Grass, bur clover, turnips, carrots, etc., grow all through the winter months. The latest frost is early in April and the earliest late in October. Farm work is never checked by cold. The average rainfall is nearly 50 inches. Drinking water is plentiful and of the best quality.

Four lines of railroads offer transportation facilities conveniently located. The Tennessee River is also used by great steamers from New Orleans and Cincinnati.

The valley land affords the best agricultural opportunities. Humus is plentiful and commercial fertilizers are not required when the proper rotation of crops is maintained. Progressive farmers are obtaining most satisfactory results and modern power farming methods are growing in favor. Mr. B. F. Oliver raised 86½ bushels of corn on one acre of gray sandy loam soil.

The native forest growth is oak, hickory and walnut in the valleys; on the mountain lands there is short leaf pine, oak and hickory.

Brown hematite iron ore of rich quality is found in the southern part of the county in great quantity. Furnaces for making pig iron are located at Sheffield.

The schools of Tuscumbia and Sheffield are exceptionally good and several religious denominations are active.

"The South has become one of the great factors in the growing strength of the Nation, and the natural resources there have only begun to be appreciated."—John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of American Republics.



## CONECUH COUNTY

**T**HE Conecuh River gave its name to this county; it is an Indian word meaning "Land of Cane." The borders of the rivers and creeks produce a growth of cane so profuse as to be peculiar to this section.

The Conecuh River drains four-fifths of the area and the Escambia and Little Escambia the remaining one-fifth. It is apparent that natural drainage is a prominent feature of Conecuh County. Annual rainfall is 51 inches, well distributed through the seasons.

The surface is generally level with a decline southward. This description to be applied to the vicinity of the larger waterways. Away from the streams the land is gently undulating.

Of recent years there has been notable agricultural revival. It has been discovered that a greater part of the acreage is capable of more than double the yield that has been produced heretofore.



CONECUH COUNTY CANTALOUPE HAVE A WIDE MARKET.

The live stock industry is successful and increasing in importance.

Yams, Irish potatoes, garden vegetables, water-melons, cantaloupes, onions, popcorn, squashes, lettuce, radishes, turnips, asparagus, egg plant and tomatoes, grow to perfection by wise cultivation. The climate is healthful and every day in the year is a working day on growing crops.

There is a famous settlement of Northern people at Castleberry where strawberry farms of from 20 to 75



PICKING CANTALOUPE IN CONECUH COUNTY.

acres are plentiful. The annual average shipment is 150 carloads billed to Northern markets.

Distinctly agricultural as Conecuh County is, yet the lumber business is important. The growth of yellow pine is very heavy. Rosin and turpentine production is large in various parts of the county. Various clays suitable for brick, tile and earthenware are found in abundance.

Railroad facilities are good. Schools supported by the State, and active churches are evidences of social activity of the best sort.



PACKING CANTALOUPE FOR SHIPMENT, CONECUH COUNTY.



THE FRUIT THAT MADE CASTLEBERRY FAMOUS.



## COOSA COUNTY

**C**HIS county was formed in 1832 from territory received by treaty from the Muscogee Indians. In 1866 it lost a valuable part to Elmore County and now embraces 660 square miles.

The Coosa River is the western boundary. The surface is diversified with precipitous hills, deep valleys, terraces and localities of undulating land. About the center are two large streams, one Weoguffka and Hatchet creeks. Between the two is timber, long leaf pine, mostly of exceptionally good quality. In the hills is iron ore of great value. Granite, copper, tin, asbestos, kaolin and some signs of gold and silver are also found.

The lands that skirt the streams produce fine crops. Cotton, corn, small grains, clover, sugar cane, peanuts, all vegetables, melons, fruits, and the grasses grow in abundance. There are many valleys where beautiful farms are maintained. Mr. James M. Parker, of Equality, produced 130½ bushels of corn on one acre of red clay soil in 1911. Stock raising should be given more attention.

Rockford is the county seat. At Rockford is a prosperous cotton mill. Kellyton, Nixburg and Goodwater are good market towns.

There is ample water power to justify investment in manufacturing. The railroad connections are good.



VESTA MILLER, OF COOSA COUNTY, MADE 156 1/9 BUSHELS OF CORN ON ONE ACRE OF BLACK LOAM SOIL.

## COVINGTON COUNTY

**Has Many Rare Opportunities for Honest Men of Small Means.**

**Unbounded Opportunity for Development is Offered in Covington**

COVINGTON COUNTY is one of the largest in the State.

It has an area of 1,044 square miles.

Its total acreage is 668,160.

Almost every acre is tillable land.

There are twenty-five distinctive types of soil.



THE HARLAN 400-ACRE SWEET POTATO PATCH.

The county drains in three directions: West, south and east.

Every section is well supplied with running water.

Pure drinking water is had by digging wells of nominal depth.

The mean temperature for the year is 65 degrees.

The absolute maximum for the year is 105 degrees.

The absolute minimum is 0.

The snow fall average is 1.4 inches.

The total amount of rainfall for the driest year was 38.9 inches.

The total amount of rainfall for the wettest year was 57.3 inches.

The formation of the soil is such that with proper cultivation sufficient moisture is retained at all times.

Excessive moisture is taken care of through drainage and the sandy formation of the soil.

The new packing plant just completed at Andalusia provides a cash market for cattle and hogs.

Crop failures under intelligent management are unknown.

The health records of the county are all that could be desired.

This is an ideal country for the man of moderate means who wants to acquire a home and where a comfortable living is obtained by a minimum amount of toil.



THE HARLAN POULTRY FARM NEAR ANDALUSIA.



### Climate, Land and Soil Combine to Make an Ideal Section

The soils of Covington County are specially adapted to the growing of sugar cane. Syrup produced from this cane has a superior flavor that gives it a special place on the market.

The velvet bean, queen of legumes, finds its native heath in Covington County. They are grown on most every farm and have proven most profitable.

Superintendent T. G. Connor of the Andalusia packing plant has worked long, hard and faithfully on the completion of this great enterprise. He has watched every detail. He has neglected no item that might contribute to efficiency and completeness of the plant. He has tried to improve on every feature of other plants of the kind. His success in this respect is notable.

Opp has two of the best banks in this section of the State. They are progressive as safe banking will permit. They devote every possible resource to the mate-



NURSERY STOCK SHOWING REMARKABLE GROWTH UP  
TO JUNE 1st.



YOUNG PECAN GROVE WITH FIELD CROPS BENEATH THE  
TREES.

rial development of the town and community. They are specially interested in the development of agriculture. Much of our progress along this line is due to the helpful co-operation of the banks.

Many farmers in Covington County produce enough every year to pay the original cost of the land.

The record corn crop grown in Covington County is 149 bushels on one acre. It is as fine corn country as any section of the West.

The average altitude of Covington County is about 300 feet above sea level. It is a fact not generally known

that the Alabama Gulf Coast is the highest point on the coast between Maine and Vera Cruz, in Mexico.

The citizenship of Covington County is of the highest quality. The people are industrious, peaceable, progressive and of a high order of intelligence. The majority of the population is of the white race. This is specially true of the farming districts. Most of the colored population is centered about the lumber and turpentine camps.



CORN, VELVET BEANS AND PEANUTS ON THE BENSON  
FARM—COVINGTON COUNTY.



PICKING TOMATOES FOR NEW YORK MARKET ON THE  
SHREVE FARM.

### Population of Covington is Increasing Most Satisfactorily

The population of Andalusia, the county seat, is about 3,600.

This population has grown from 270 in 1890.

It has increased from 551 since 1900.

The population of Covington County in 1910 was 32,124, in 1900 the population was 15,346, in 1890 it was 7,536.

This shows a doubling in population in each of the three decades. The population will again be doubled during the present decade.

The taxable values in Covington County in 1910 were \$7,170,370.



In 1915 the taxable values of the county were \$8,-472,919.

This in spite of the fact that two or three of the largest lumber and turpentine industries had been cut out and moved away.

One thousand cars of watermelons and cantaloupes were shipped over the A. and F. branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad last season. This branch extends across the eastern section of the county.

### Citizens of Covington County Extend Hearty Welcome to All Homeseekers

Citizens of Covington County extend hearty welcome to all homeseekers.

Our hearts and our homes are open to you. We invite fullest investigation of every feature of this favored section.

Special invitation is extended to the intelligent, thrifty farmers of the great Northwest. Come and live among us.

Your neighbors who have already come are doing well. They are satisfied. They join in this invitation.

Our lands will produce an astonishing variety of profitable crops. They will grow as good and as much corn as the lands of the middle West. They will grow grasses and other grazing crops for live stock every month in the year.



### COVINGTON COUNTY CUCUMBERS.

Wright Bros. & Caton Operate at River Falls, a Pickling Plant with a Capacity of 50,000 Gallons of Dill Pickles a Week, Making Shipments in Barrels and Tank Cars to the Leading National Distributing Houses of the Country.

Our lands will grow oranges, strawberries, fruits of all kinds, vegetables and indeed every variety of farm produce that will grow in the temperate and semi-tropical zones.

It has been demonstrated that cattle and hogs can be raised here more cheaply than in any other section of the country. The winters are short and mild. But little feeding and shelter is necessary. Some of our farmers are raising mules successfully. There is no reason why this section should not be as fine a mule country as Missouri.

Most of the land is "cut-over" land. That is, it has been recently shorn of pine timber and is just now being opened to agriculture. Its productiveness is astonishing even to those who are most familiar with it.

Several progressive towns in the county are growing rapidly and substantially. They offer every marketing facility. Grain elevators are being built and operated in all of them.

Come down and look us over. We are peaceable, social and friendly. We want you to share in the good things this section has to offer.

Our lands are marvelously cheap, not because of any inferiority in quality, but because the country is new and the real worth of the soil has not been appreciated. All this contributes to the opportunity that now awaits you here.

Tilton Hornsby produced 150 bushels of corn on one acre of red loam upland soil in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

### Condensed Statement of Condition

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ANDALUSIA

At Close of Business February 16th, 1916

### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$375,433.75
Bonds and Securities.....	27,246.39
Stock Federal Reserve Bank.....	6,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,077.50
Revenue Stamps.....	100.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	2,500.00
Cash and Exchange.....	188,774.33

\$662,131.97

### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	100,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	25,334.22
Circulation.....	50,000.00
Dividends Unpaid.....	150.00
Deposits.....	386,647.75

\$662,131.97

### OFFICERS

J. D. Henderson, President    Fox Henderson, Vice-Pres.  
W. F. Simmons, Vice-Pres.    T. E. Henderson, Cashier.  
C. D. Bean, Assistant Cashier

### DIRECTORS

J. D. Henderson    C. S. O'Neal    A. C. Darling  
W. F. Simmons    F. K. Feagin    T. E. Henderson  
Fox Henderson    H. J. Law

D. A. McArtan, Pres.

D. A. McRainey, Vice-Pres.

L. M. Studstill, Cashier.

## ANDALUSIA BANK & TRUST CO.

United States Depository for Postal Savings

### ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA

Mr. Farmer, Merchant, Laborer, House-keeper, Professional Man, Boys and Girls, we especially invite you to open an account with this friendly Bank, assuring you at all times prompt and courteous attention.

If you are a stranger coming into our community you will find it always pleasant to do business with us.

**We Pay 4% Per Annum Compounded  
Quarterly on Savings Accounts**

## ANDALUSIA BANK & TRUST CO.

### ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA



# WAITS REALTY CO.

ANDALUSIA,

ALABAMA

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IF THERE'S ANYTHING YOU WANT IN SOUTHWEST ALABAMA OR NORTHWEST FLORIDA, CALL ON US.

TRACTS FOR FARMING. TRACTS FOR COLONIZATION PURPOSES.

CUT-OVER LANDS, SUITABLE FOR TRUCK FARMING, AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY, AND STOCK RAISING, SOLD IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

SOIL ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR GROWING VELVET BEANS, COTTON, CORN, SWEET POTATOES, GROUND PEAS, TOMATOES, SUGAR-CANE, AND ALL KINDS OF FIELD PEAS. THIS SECTION IS RAPIDLY BECOMING THE GREATEST STOCK RAISING COUNTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS, SUCH AS PEACHES, PLUMS, GRAPES, FIGS AND STRAWBERRIES.

WE WILL SELL YOU A HOME AND GIVE YOU 20 YEARS TO PAY FOR IT.

IF YOU'RE LOOKING FOR A HOME, WRITE US.

---

# WAITS REALTY CO.

ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA

Col. G. O. WAITS, President.

A. C. DARLING, Vice-President.

C. B. MATTHEWS, Treasurer.

W. R. GREENE, Secretary.

W. H. ALBRITTON, Counsel.

OWEN F. LEE

Wholesale Farm Lands

FLORALA, ALABAMA



# Opp Offers Opportunities

TO THE HOME-SEEKER THAT ARE SURPASSED  
IN NO OTHER SECTION OF THE SOUTH

HERE ARE SOME OF THE ITEMS

**Cheap Lands, Ideal Climate, High Toned Citizenship, Good Schools, Churches,  
*Splendid Marketing Facilities, Good Water, Pure Air***

Hearty welcome is extended to honest, thrifty and progressive people who are seeking opportunity in a new country.

The Mayor, the banks and any citizen will gladly give full information about any feature of the town or community that may be desired.

Fullest investigation of this section is invited. We will help you to know all the facts. We are confident of favorable results.

## ADDRESS

THE MAYOR

THE BANKS

ANY CITIZEN

## The First National Bank

OPP, ALABAMA

During thirty days recently the deposits in this bank increased \$30,000.

Capital Stock Paid in.....	\$100,000
Surplus and Profit.....	45,000
Shareholder's Liability.....	100,000
Security to Depositors.....	<u>\$245,000</u>

This is one of the strongest financial institutions in Southeast Alabama. Its conservatism and steady growth reflects the stability of development in this growing section.

A. S. DOUGLAS, Pres. JOHN J. FITZGERALD, V.-P.  
CHARLES W. MIZELL, Cashier.

## The Covington County Bank

**Capital Stock \$50,000.00**

**Surplus \$25,000.00**

OPP, ALABAMA

JOHN R. KELLY.....	President
DR. T. E. DALTON.....	Vice-President
E. E. KELLY.....	Cashier
L. KELLY.....	Assistant Cashier

THE SECOND OLDEST BANK IN THE  
COUNTY



## COVINGTON COUNTY, ALABAMA OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE FOR PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE CITIZENSHIP

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IT HAS IDEAL CLIMATE, GOOD HEALTH, FINE PEOPLE, GOOD SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES, PROGRESSIVE TOWNS, BEST MARKETING FACILITIES AND A WIDE RANGE OF AS PRODUCTIVE SOILS AS CAN BE FOUND IN THE SOUTH.

All interests of this favored county invite full and scrutinizing investigation of the prospective home-seeker. We feel that every feature of public, private and general condition in this county will bear the most critical investigation. We want you to know the facts. Every citizen feels confident of the results of honest scrutiny.

Those who have already sought and found homes and business here are successful and satisfied. This statement applies only to those who have put forward honest and conscientious effort. The man who works can make an easy and comfortable living here. Every condition of land, climate and market combine to perfect this opportunity.

The wide range of crops adaptable to this soil and climate makes it possible for the farmer to produce not only the necessities of life but many of the luxuries with little effort on his own farm.

No one section of the county has any particular advantage over another when all things are taken into consideration. There is variation of soil types and accessibility to market,

but where there is some peculiar deficiency in one thing there is usually some redeeming advantage. Every section of the county is developing rapidly. In every section there is unbounded opportunity for greater development.

Some communities have shown marvelous growth during the past ten and fifteen years. Some towns have sprung from villages of a few hundred people to two and three thousand people.

This is concrete evidence of the marvelous opportunity for development. Every town in the county is growing along permanent lines.

The stranger who does not understand the climatic and other conditions that exist here should take the time to investigate. He has a real surprise in store for himself.

The citizens and business interests of Covington County have tried to present the advantages and natural resources of this community to the public through this edition of the Alabama Land Book in an honest, conservative and convincing manner. We have earnestly tried to avoid coloring or exaggeration of facts. We want you to know the truth about this section.

**Any Official or Citizen of Covington County Will Gladly Respond to Any  
Request for Additional Information.**



# ANDALUSIA, ALA.

## Located in the Center of the Great Cut-Over Pine Timber Belt

Officials and citizens invite you. We have broadening opportunities for Business, for Agriculture, and for comfortable home-making.

Lands are cheap, markets available, health is unsurpassed, climate ideal and the best people on earth.

The town of Andalusia has grown from a village of a few hundred people to a city of several thousand in one and a half decades. This is proof of possibilities of the surrounding country. The growth of a town is always an unerring index to the development of the country surrounding. Especially true is this of agricultural communities.

Officials of Andalusia, Banks and other business concerns will gladly respond to all requests. For further information about the town or county

### ADDRESS

## SECRETARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

### CRENSHAW COUNTY

**C** HIS county, an oblong territory, 620 square miles, cut from five counties, Butler, Pike, Lowndes, Coffee, and Covington.

It is an agricultural community with nothing peculiar that distinguishes it from the other five counties from which it was taken. The surface is gently undulating. The soil is red, gray and lime. Mr. J. R. Horn made 92½ bushels of corn on one acre of gray sandy land with clay sub-soil.

The staple crops of the adjacent counties grow here with equal facility. Fruits, melons, etc., do well. Vineyards are extremely prolific. The livestock industry is sufficiently advanced to prove that it will succeed when pursued earnestly. The timber wealth is great, but there is a lack of transportation to develop it.

Luverne is the county seat; Rocky Mount, Honoraville, New Providence, Bullock and Highland Home are villages.

R. C. Carlisle, County Demonstration Agent, says:

"The things we need are men and money; men who know stock as we know cotton and money to help us change our conditions. We are a very conservative people, but when we begin on a new line, we are just as hard to be discouraged as we were to get started.

"The land seeker will do well to consider the following facts: Only about 64% of our land is being used—a great deal of the unused land being worth, when cleared and out under cultivation, only \$25.00 to \$50.00 an acre. On this same land with the field crops that we have, we have cleared \$25.00 per acre. Pastures are producing as much as \$18.00 an acre a year by grazing cattle and hogs. For extensive stock raising we have as good conditions as there are anywhere in the world; we can have both permanent and cultivated pastures that will keep cattle in good condition for year round."



RAISING PORK AT 2¼c PER POUND—NEAR LUVERNE.



## CULLMAN COUNTY

By FANNY ROSSON, Cullman, Alabama.



**C**ULLMAN COUNTY is attractive because of its magnificent scenery, high class citizenship, delightful climate, good and cheap farming lands, long growing season, and steady markets. Healthful because of its high altitude and cool breezes.

The soil of Cullman County is a sandy loam with a clay sub-soil and a mixture of rotten limestone, and many regions are covered with the original forest growth, in which is much available timber.

The average rainfall during a period of twenty years was 55 inches. This occurs at such regular intervals that no season has an excess of moisture. Long droughts never happen during the summer, and vegetation is always fresh and well watered.

The best farm lands are for sale at low prices; coal may be bought from the local mines very cheaply; water works may be installed in the farm houses from the mountain springs for the cost of the piping and a little labor; help on farms may be had at a low rate; lumber

hard-working and thrifty Germans, who know the science of farming. Most of the farms are small and are worked by one family without hired help. The question of labor supply gives little trouble. The houses are near each other and there is plenty of good neighborhood society.

In the larger industries, efficient German laborers may be hired at reasonable cost. Cullman County is the white man's county of Alabama. Many Georgians have moved into this county and have aided much in its progress.

In addition to the city of Cullman, the county seat, Hanceville, Arkadelphia and Garden City are located in the southern and eastern part; Vinemont, Berlin, Holly Pond, and Joppa, situated elsewhere in the county are attractive places in which to trade or live.

Cullman is on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, fifty-three miles north of Birmingham and thirty-three miles south of the Tennessee River. About 4,000 people live in the city and as many more in the little German and Holland groups just outside the city limits. The leading interests of Cullman are as follows:

Three banks, forty stores, three drug stores; four hotels; three jewelers; three garages; four cotton gins; four grist mills; one flour mill; two tanneries; one cotton seed oil mill; one handle factory; two newspapers; one wagon factory; one ice factory; two fertilizer factories; a new \$14,000 railroad station; a \$60,000 government building; water works; electric light plant; the Bell telephone system with numerous branches; two telegraph systems and ten passenger trains daily.

Cullman is one of the educational centers of the State. There is a college for boys, St. Bernard, about one mile from town; and a convent, the Sacred Heart, for girls. In addition to these the county high school, with its beautiful new building, is located here. There are numerous grammar schools. The city school is located in the center of town and has a splendid building and furnishings, the two Lutheran churches maintain their own grammar schools as does the Catholic church.

There are two Methodist churches, two Baptist, two Lutheran, two Christian and a handsome Catholic church which has just been completed at a cost of \$150,000. There are three farmers' associations, one of which has a building of its own.

Thirty miles of excellent pike roads have just been completed with a number of concrete bridges. The proposed Jackson Highway will pass through Cullman. A new railroad has been built to the coal mines in the lower part of the county.

The homeseeker cannot drive through our community without being impressed by the constant industry, progress, health and happiness of the people in every part of Alabama's leading county—Cullman.

The modern man needs food, heat, clothing and wants to be happy. In Alabama he can produce all the Corn, Coal and Cotton he wants and ought to be Cheerful.



JOHN T. DALKE MADE 118 7/28 BUSHELS OF CORN ON ONE ACRE OF CREEK BOTTOM LAND.

is cheap; stone for building may be had on most farms for the cost of quarrying the rock out; the growing season lasts from the first of March until December; two or three crops may be raised; the cost of raising cattle is reduced to a minimum. Good markets in nearby Birmingham always afford the best prices for produce.

The soil and the climate of this county are peculiarly adapted to the growth of hay, grain, and grasses. These lands could be made, therefore, to pay large returns by stock raising. This industry is comparatively new, however. There is a model stock farm situated about two miles east of the city of Cullman, and this has been proven to be one of the most successful money making industries.

The State Geologist and others, after a study of the lands of Cullman County, agree that the most appropriate and profitable use of the county's lands, lies in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Cotton of an excellent quality may be raised. The boll weevil has never reached this county on account of the high altitude.

Under cultivation by an industrious band of Germans and Georgians, Cullman County stands today second in the United States in average per capita wealth. It is surpassed only by Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

The kind of people that live in a community must always be considered by the prospective home-seeker. The people who settled this county constitute one of its greatest drawing cards. Most of them are industrious,



BOYS' CORN CLUB.  
Boys Marching to Dinner at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.





MITCHELL, COBB GEM AND ICE CREAM MELONS—GROWN IN CULLMAN COUNTY FOR NORTHERN MARKETS.

## DALE COUNTY



THE area is 660 square miles. The river Choctaw-hatchee runs from northeast diagonally southwest. The land on the upper side is somewhat hilly, but more level on the lower side.

The lands of both sides are productive of cotton, corn, peas, peanuts and rice. Sugar-cane is expressly recommended to farmers. Some grades of commercial fertilizers make satisfactory results. Grasses and vegetables flourish. Peaches, figs and pears do well. Honey is a fine industry as the wild flowers and mild climate favor bees. Beef cattle and wool are produced, and if the improved breeds of cattle and sheep are intelligently introduced great profit can be realized. Mr. W.

R. Skipper of Ozark has produced 63 bushels of corn on one acre of sandy loam land, clay subsoil.

There is an abundance of water power for saw mills, and there are a number of mills on the creeks. There is a cotton and wool mill at Newton. North of the river the timber is oak, hickory, gum and poplar, while south yellow pine prevails. There are many turpentine orchards.

The climate is delightful, due to the Gulf and Atlantic breezes. Schools and churches are sustained.

Ozark is the county seat. Clopton, Newton, Daleville, Echo are good towns.

"One of the best dairy farms I have ever seen is in Lowndes County, Alabama. I do not think I have ever seen a better peach orchard than one in Bullock County. The present crop is estimated at fifty car loads. The same man also has a large pecan orchard."—Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury.



RAISING BEEF CATTLE IS A GROWING INDUSTRY IN DALE COUNTY.



## DALLAS COUNTY

By JOHN BLAKE, County Demonstration Agent, Selma, Ala.

**D**ALLAS County lies in the central part of Alabama; Selma, its county seat, a city of 20,000, is known as the central city of the State. It is purely an agricultural county, the chief products being cotton, corn, oats, hay and cattle.

### Soils

The county has two rivers, the Alabama and the Cahaba. The Alabama is navigable the year round, and has an adequate boat service. Both rivers have rich alluvial valleys. No county in the State has a greater variety of soil. The rich lime soils, known as prairies are very fertile, and are especially adapted to the growing of grain, hay and pastures. Alfalfa does well on these soils requiring no extra liming or inoculation. The light sandy and clay soils yield well, and is especially adapted to the growing of cotton, grain, peanuts, velvet beans, etc. Dallas has always been the banner county of the State in the production of cotton. The area embraces 614,270 acres.

### Climate

The climate is mild the year round. The average rainfall is 56 inches, and a crop failure is almost unknown. It is possible to have pasture the year round, and cattle do not require expensive shelter as the winters are mild.

### Water

Artesian water can be secured in almost all parts of the county, many of the wells overflow and there is no purer water in the world.

### Live Stock

Dallas County was one of the first counties in the South to take up the work of tick eradication. We are now tick free, on the white map, and can ship to all points without being discriminated against. We have some of the best natural pasture soils and grasses in the South. In winter cattle do not suffer from cold and we can and do have green pastures the twelve months in the year. Since the eradication of the tick Dallas County has built 52 silos, and has brought in more blooded cattle than any county in the State. The cattle industry both from a standpoint of beef and dairy breeding has grown in leaps and bounds. We have an up-to-date creamery at Selma which pays the highest market price for butter fat the year round. The growing of hogs has increased wonderfully and we expect to have an up-to-date packing plant in Selma within the next year.



J. C. RUSH, OF DALLAS COUNTY, WHO MADE 118½ BUSH-ELS OF CORN ON ONE ACRE OF LIGHT SANDY BOTTOM SOIL; MORGAN RICHARDS, SECRETARY OF THE SELMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE; AND JOHN BLAKE, COUNTY DEMONSTRATION AGENT.



IT PAYS TO BREED THIS TYPE OF BULL TO NATIVE COWS IN DALLAS COUNTY.

Remember if you are thinking of going into the cattle business in the South, that Dallas County, Alabama, is tick free and that you can bring your breeding herd without fear of loss.

### Population

Dallas County has a population of 54,000, and first-class farm labor can be had for \$15.00 per month and rations.

### Schools and Churches

No county has a better system of rural and city schools. There are two high schools, one at Selma and one at Plantersville. There are no better people on earth and the town and country are supplied with good churches that are well attended.

### Roads

Dallas County is subordinate to no county in the State, on the matter of good roads, and its steel and concrete bridges are the best in the South. The county is traversed in every direction by graded and gravelled roads which can be utilized at all seasons with ease. We have three railroads; the Western of Alabama, the Southern and the Louisville & Nashville, all of which have adequate passenger and freight service.

Selma has two daily papers, the best rural mail service in the South, and practically every country home has a telephone. With its good roads, mail service, the telephone, artesian water supply, wonderful climate, healthful conditions, fertile soil, and good people, Dallas county offers the greatest opportunity in the South to the home-seeker.

### MARION JUNCTION

By E. T. GILMER, Marion Junction, Alabama.

Marion Junction, situated in the best part of the finest county of Alabama, is entitled to the distinction of being called the gem of the Black Belt.

Marion Junction is the largest hog shipping center in Alabama, our shippers exporting annually many thousands of tons. Within a radius of twenty miles from Marion Junction more pure bred and registered cattle are owned than in any other like sized area south of the Ohio and east of Texas. The community is built up by a sober, conservative, God-fearing, debt-paying class of men and women. Profane language and smutty stories are at a discount. We are proud of our children, the future citizenry, who are now being prepared to take



up the burden of the older generation, and carry the reputation of our beautiful village to an even higher and nobler standard.

To quote the language of a prominent Virginian: "That country around Marion Junction reminds me of the Valley of Virginia, and this is a high compliment if you happen to know the Valley of Virginia. With as many solid farmers as the Valley of Virginia has, that country west of Selma would outstrip the famous valley in production." "One of these happy days that country will have many such farmers, and that day it will be one of the most beautiful, one of the most fruitful and one of the most desirable sections in the entire South."

A fact which may explain the exceptional features of this neighborhood, is that we have four churches with regular service. All four have live Sunday schools with a good attendance.

We are proud that our present Board of Revenue is such a progressive body that we have made tremendous strides in road building. Concrete bridges and gravelled roads place us in close communication with depot, schools, neighbors and churches and this eliminated

much of the loneliness of country life. It is bringing back to the farm many capitalists who seek to regain the health sacrificed in the pursuit of business. They are gaining health and making money, too.

For detailed information concerning Dallas County write to the following:

The Selma National Bank.....	Selma, Ala.
The Selma Trust & Savings Bank.....	Selma, Ala.
The Peoples Trust & Savings Bank.....	Selma, Ala.
The City National Bank.....	Selma, Ala.
Pattillo & Russell, Merchants.....	Selma, Ala.
P. H. Pitts, Probate Judge.....	Selma, Ala.
Samuel F. Houston, County Commissioner.....	Selma, Ala.
John S. Pollard, Real Estate and Insurance.....	Selma, Ala.
A. J. Atkins.....	Selma, Ala.
Otto Erhart.....	Selma, Ala.
Eugene Gilmer.....	Marion Junction, Ala.
E. B. Martin.....	Martin Station, Ala.
J. A. Minter.....	Tyler, Ala.
Chas. E. Shruptine.....	Safford, Ala.
or, The Selma Chamber of Commerce.....	Selma, Ala.



CORN IN JULY FOLLOWING OATS HARVESTED IN MAY—DALLAS COUNTY.

# JOHN S. POLLARD

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

## ALABAMA ALFALFA LANDS

### CITY REAL ESTATE

SELMA, ALA.



# Selma Trust & Savings Bank

SELMA, ALA.

**Capital \$100,000.00**

***Exclusively a Savings Bank***

**Loans Made on Real Estate and  
Approved Collateral**

**4% Compound Interest Paid  
on Deposits**

**SECURITY  
COURTESY  
SERVICE . . . .**

THESE are the ESSENTIALS for you  
to consider in selecting your bank. All  
of these essentials are met by

**THE PEOPLES BANK & TRUST CO.,**

We have every department known to  
banking and our experience and equip-  
ment are at your disposal.

*The*

**Peoples Bank & Trust Co.**

SELMA, ALABAMA

# GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS AT WHOLESALE

***Distributors of Azile and Swans Down Flour.***

***Peeks Teas and other Specialties.***

***Business Given Us Has Our Close Personal Attention.***

**PATTILLO & RUSSELL**

WHOLESALE GROCERS

SELMA, ALA.

**Capital \$200,000.00**

**Surplus and Profits, \$96,539.74**

**The Selma National Bank**

SELMA, ALABAMA

***CORRESPONDENCE INVITED***

E. C. MELVIN.....President  
R. H. MABRY.....Vice-President  
R. P. ANDERSON.....Cashier  
J. W. CRAIG.....Assistant Cashier  
J. G. MELVIN.....Assistant Cashier

**The City National Bank  
of Selma**

SELMA, - - ALABAMA.

**Capital \$400,000.00      Surplus \$350,000.00  
Deposits \$1,100,000.00**

Chartered 1870

**We invite correspondence  
with any one interested in  
this section of Alabama.**

**Accounts of Firms, Corporations and  
Individuals Solicited.**



## DeKALB COUNTY

**D**eKALB is another county 740 square miles in area formed from the land received from the Cherokee Indians in 1835 and organized into a county the next year. It touches Georgia on the extreme northeast corner. It was named in honor of Baron DeKalb, who resigned a brigadier general's commission in the German army to serve with LaFayette in the army under General Washington.

The county is composed largely of two plateaus, Sand Mountain and Lookout Mountain, that lie parallel. The valley between the two is Will's Valley, a most fertile region.

It is a very prosperous section. The climate is perfect. The land produces cotton, corn, small grains, truck crops, orchard fruits, etc. Special attention is given to the growth of fruits upon the spacious plateaus, where production is rarely disturbed by frost.

The water supply in all parts of the county is of the purest quality and in ample quantity. It is sufficient for the production of power in many places.

The beauties of nature attract the eye in every direction. The springs are cool, clean and everlasting, and rapid and deep streams are numerous. Near Will's Valley are the beautiful falls of the Little River. In Will's Valley there is found fire clay. Kaolin is plentiful.

Fort Payne is the county seat. Collinsville, Lebanon, Portersville are places of trade. Schools and churches are well maintained.



APPLE BLOSSOM TIME IN DeKALB COUNTY.

"Why go to Winnipeg?"—when Alabama stands ready to sub-divide and sell her over-grown and half-tilled plantations to experienced American farmers.

## ELMORE COUNTY

**T**HIS county named in honor of General John A. Elmore, an early settler of distinction. It contains 652 square miles.

It has an agricultural population of good character. The soil is generally productive of staple crops, capable of improvement to great results. Cotton has been the money crop, corn, the small grains, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, all kinds of truck crops, orchard fruits, etc., do well. The excellence of wild fruits

and wild legumes indicate the readiness with which the domestic varieties may be cultivated.

Pine timber is found in great quantity. The timber business in this line is an important industry. Other timbers such as oak, hickory, beech, walnut, dogwood, and gum are also plentiful.

The surface of the land is rolling and generally of the same quality. Yellow ochre is the only mineral now in sight.



THE "DELICIOUS" APPLE IS A FAMOUS PRODUCT OF ELMORE COUNTY. LESLIE SAYRES RAISED 191 7/10 BUSHELS OF YELLOW DENT CORN ON ITS GRAVELLY LOAM SOIL.



The principal industrial features of the county are the cotton mills at Tallassee Falls on the Tallapoosa, and the manufacture of electricity, for the city of Montgomery and the penitentiary at Wetumpka, on the Coosa River.

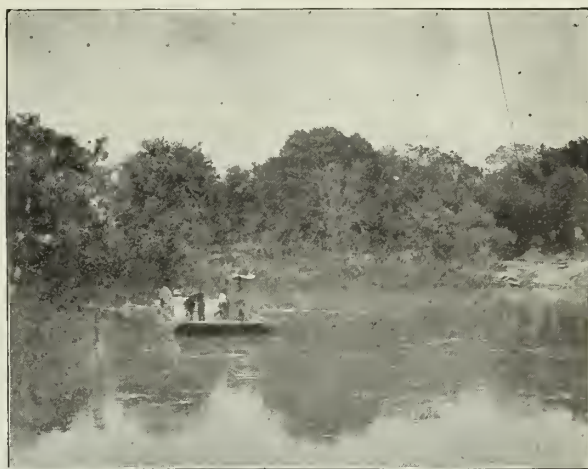
The cotton mill was the first great industry of the kind in the cotton states. It was built mainly by the energy and capital of T. M. Barnett, a cotton planter of Montgomery County.

Fine streams ramify the county. The Coosa bisects it. The Tallapoosa forms one boundary, and there are creeks of more or less importance such as Shoal, Safku-hatchee, Harchee, Hubbee, etc.

The penitentiary at Wetumpka has a spacious farm. The commerce maintained by this institution is of considerable profit to the town.

Robinson Springs is a resort for the people of wealth and leisure in Montgomery. The climate is admirable, and the purity of the water is notable.

"Why go to Saskatchewan?"—while the broad rich fields of Alabama lie dormant, ready to produce two crops a year under the skilled direction of American farmers.



OLD TIME FERRY ACROSS THE PICTURESQUE TALLAPOOSA RIVER, MONTGOMERY-WETUMPKA ROAD.

## ESCAMBIA COUNTY

**I**N ALL the world there is no richer land than this. The long leaf yellow pine is abundant and many mills prepare it for the commerce of the two hemispheres. Many thousands of laborers are employed at good wages. From the initial stages of this commerce many great enterprises are developed. The Southern saw mill in the forest is seen at its perfection here, and turpentine distilling is a large and prosperous business.

### Surface

The land is gently rolling, with sandy loam, red clay subsoil. Cane, corn, millet, rice, sweet potatoes, peas and Irish potatoes are the leading crops. Syrup from cane is a heavy yield. It is notable that the sweet potatoes not only yield heavily, but the quality is extraordinarily good. Peaches, pears, grapes, figs, apples, quinces, pomegranates grow abundantly. The climate is most



PURE BRED HEREFORDS ON THE R. C. GORDON FARM AT CANOE STATION.

attractive. Large flocks of sheep are kept in the open woods upon the native grasses and legumes without cost of feeding.

### Climate

Climate here in Escambia County is the unchangeable factor in production, also a great factor in making health, comfort, happiness and land values. Climate in the northern states limits production to about six months in the year. Climate that goes with the land in this section of the Gulf Coast country, makes production possible every month in the year. The physical strains and discomforts incident to climate are here far less than they are in the northern or other colder section.

### The Soil

The soils of the land in this section are uniformly of a gray to dark loam, with red clay sub-soil. They retain both fertilization and moisture; irrigation is entirely unnecessary. The soil responds to special cultivation of different crops and in the same manner it is splendidly adapted for fruit growing and especially so for the growing to perfection of peaches and strawberries as has been thoroughly demonstrated within the past five or six years. Droughts and crop failures are unknown in this particular section of South Alabama.

### Stock Raising

Stock raising is an important feature of farming in this county. The green feeding season is perpetual with trifling expense of sowing the winter grazing, such as bur clover, rye, vetch and other hardy legumes, that thrive in this locality. Stock can be raised here at one-third less the expense necessary in colder climates. The following native legumes are valuable feeding for beef, hogs and dairy cattle: Velvet beans, native clover, cow peas, peanuts, Bermuda grass and other native grasses that grow luxuriously throughout the warm season. The bountiful supply of pure, healthful water, is another unexcelled feature. Hogs are money at any season, and the porkers are not raised anywhere at less expense than in Escambia County, Alabama.

### Dairying, an Opportunity

Dairying is among the most favorable of the many opportunities, located as this section is, virtually at the door of three large consuming markets for dairy products. Millions of dollars are paid to Northern dairymen every year for butter alone. The markets of this section pay more for butter and other dairy products than the consumers in districts where the dairy business is more highly developed.

### Farmers Who Are Raising Cattle

J. M. Padgett, of the Elwy Live Stock Company, owns 1,200 acres at Elwy, Alabama, six miles from Brewton. Three hundred acres of this land is operated in a farm, and the balance is pasture for cattle.

E. J. Blow, Jr., of Teddy, Alabama, in the eastern part of the county, 20 miles from Brewton, is interested extensively in breeding thoroughbred short horn cattle for beef stock, and thoroughbred hogs. Mr. Blow has won a number of premiums at different fairs on his stock.

R. C. Gordon, of Canoe, Alabama, owns 1,000 acres; he has a 175 acre peach orchard and a Satsuma orange



grove. He cultivates 400 acres, and several hundred acres fenced for pasture. His herd of Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs are a paying feature with him.

O. M. Gordon has a splendid farm near Brewton. In connection with his general farming interests, he is raising cattle.

L. B. McConnell has a home and business at Brewton, and a splendid 40-acre truck farm, and larger acreage in general farming, one and one-half miles from Brewton. Mr. McConnell makes truck growing and poultry profitable. He raises tomatoes and Bermuda onions principally. He raises some beef cattle.

The T. R. Miller Mill Company, of Brewton, has started into the raising of beef cattle. They have a ranch of

it over. You will find a number of propositions that will attract your attention for either investments or manufacturing opportunities. It will not cost you a great deal to come and investigate.

Every important industry to which attention has been turned in the county has attained success, and in the development of industries and farming alike, there are chances of much greater success than has been attained.

## ATMORE

Atmore is fast becoming a center of the fruit business. The Atmore Fruit Farms Corporation began operation in January, 1915. In a year 50,000 trees—peach and Satsuma oranges—were planted. Besides the



CUTTING OATS NEAR BREWTON.

about 25,000 acres, enclosed with good wire fence. Their herd consists of over 1,000 head of cattle.

The foregoing are only a few of the many farmers who are making profit from cattle raising, in connection with their farming interests in this county.

## Transportation and Markets

In selecting a location, the farmer, manufacturer and all industrial interests, consider the accessibility to markets as the prime feature in selecting a location. Here in the South the farmer's best market is his home market. The local demand for, especially, stock feed, dairy products, cattle and hogs, right here in this county is an especially inducive market for these farm products. Mobile, Alabama, only 73 miles away with a population of about 60,000; Pensacola, Florida, a little nearer, with 35,000 population; and Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama, together have a population of nearly 200,000. All of these and others are in reality, home markets for all kinds of farm products. The transportation facilities for reaching these places is unexcelled.

## Some Yields

When the writer asked Mr. E. M. Lovelace, of the Lovelace Lumber Company, how he had come out with his peach and berry crop, he said he had been obliged to let his saw mill interfere with his farming somewhat and that on 200 acres of peaches he only shipped 28 carloads North and sold two carloads locally. They ran about 400 or 500 crates to the car and averaged \$1.50 a crate. He said it was only a two-third crop.

"We had about 160 acres of strawberries planted in between the peach trees," continued Mr. Lovelace, "and we shipped 20 carloads of berries. Some of the cars netted us \$1,000; on others we only realized \$700 to the car."

We wondered what the yields would have been if Mr. Lovelace had been able to devote more time to them. We should have been elated at any such showing, but he knew that it was possible to get more.

## To the Investor and Manufacturer

Have you idle money on hand, which you wish to invest where it will not only be safe, but as well bringing you large profits? Come to Escambia County and look

fruit trees a considerable start has been made towards the pecan growing industry.

## BREWTON

### The Second Richest City in the United States According to Population

Brewton is imbued with the spirit of progress, and the citizenship realizes that a change is necessary in the civic life of all communities which desire to go forward in the march of development and the upbuilding of conditions of civilization. With new ambitions and aspirations for the future development of better things, broader principles and greater improvements of agricultural interests that surround Brewton, will take place in the next few years, than the community has seen in the ble soil, and very productive.

The location of Brewton is most admirable for the making of a very extensive commercial and agricultural center, being on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 73 miles from Mobile and a less distance from Pensacola, Fla., two large and rapidly growing Gulf port cities.

Three banks with large financial resources are models of excellence in their prudent and safe methods of transacting their affairs. No investor, manufacturer or farmer need hesitate about locating at Brewton or in its vicinity, for the lack of commercial banking facilities.

## Educational

The educational advantages are a feature of the city's public affairs, excelling school systems found in many much larger cities. In addition to a splendid primary school and a Collegiate Institute, the Downing Industrial School for Girls is a most praiseworthy educational institution. This school was started during September, 1906. The school buildings proper cost \$70,000, and are located on a beautiful elevation about one mile and a half from Brewton. The prime object of this institution is to put a thoroughly practical education in reach of those of limited means, and is exclusively for girls.

The students are taught industrial economy, such as laundrying, cooking, sewing and some gardening, in addition to the regular school system. Prof. J. M. Shofner is president of this school, and operates a large truck growing farm on a portion of the 120 acres which is a part of the Industrial School property.



### Health

As regards health, Brewton is as healthy a community as is to be found anywhere; this claim is, at least partially substantiated by the remarkably few physicians located here who furnish professional services for the city and surrounding country.

Brewton has a plentiful supply of the best and purest water obtainable; and it is used for all purposes; furnished from ever flowing artesian wells. Many of the homes in Brewton have their own artesian wells.

Brewton is the county seat of Escambia County, and located a little northeast of the center of the county. Brewton owns its electric light plant and water works system.

### Industrial and Commercial

A wholesale hardware house, a wholesale drug company, two large lumber manufacturing plants, a sash and door manufacturing plant, veneer plants, a crate factory, ice manufacturing plant, cotton gin, wholesale candy and grocery company, a cigar factory, a foundry and machine works, a fertilizer plant and with numerous other business interests, covering practically every line of trade; with miles of splendid pavings, and a number of handsome residences, Brewton presents a true picture of a prosperous and progressive young city of opportunities.

### Land

The price of land in this section, as everywhere else, is governed by location, improvements, and surroundings. It is impossible, therefore, to give figures, except in a most general way, but the range of price is low. What is known as "cut-over lands" can be bought at \$10.00 to \$30.00 and on easy terms. These lands are of good, durable soil, and very productive.

for all farm purposes. It is better to remove the pine stumps from the cut-over lands, in order to make the cultivation of the ground easier, and more thorough, however, the stumps can remain for a years cropping or longer, and their removal done at convenient times. There are a number of farms in the district, also pecan groves, peach orchards, and strawberry fields with the pine stumps yet in these fields.

### The New Era

The manner in which these lands are transformed into a state of exceeding productiveness, is not so expensive, or the hindrance to cultivation, as many who are not acquainted with actual conditions may suppose.

The new era of farming, fruit growing and truck raising in Escambia County has started with stock raising, a foreground feature. These statements, however, should not impress the stranger that the county was a wild wilderness country until a few years back, for Escambia County, Alabama, has been regarded for a generation as one of the best agricultural sections of the State, wherever cultivation of the soil was in effect, and there is as fine farms here, as are to be found anywhere in the country that have been in cultivation for more than a half century, and today they are gems of agricultural development; but there is room and plenty of fertile lands for thousands of industrious farmers; we want them—our soil and climate, and other most favorable opportunities yearn for the touch of more development. The settler who comes here, comes into a prosperous and progressive section, and the new comer with some funds to help himself make a start, will be able to do well, if he is possessed with any energy and determination to succeed. The people here are hospitable, imbued with Christian faith, law abiding and ever ready to assist in the upholding and upbuilding of all that is good for the human race.



BOUNTIFUL HARVEST OF OATS AND HAY NEAR ATMORE.

### What "Cut-Over Land" Means

Don't stumble over the term "cut-over land." It doesn't mean poor land, as many suppose. It is often soil of the very finest quality. Nor is the price any index to its fertility or general desirability. Back of it is the story of large holdings by great saw mill syndicates. This means, too, that they are favorably located as respects transportation. The land was bought solely for the timber on it. This has been cut off, and as the owners are mill men, and as a rule not farmers, the denuded land is put on the market. The fact that the timber is removed and the land practically cleared is an advantage to the farmer rather than a drawback, as it makes clearing for cultivation comparatively easy, and there is left on the land, usually wood and timber enough

### Farming with a Home in the City

L. G. Mayo, president of the Escambia Coca-Cola Bottling Works, has a fine 20-acre farm about one mile from town. He is making it profitable raising corn, potatoes, cane and fruit. He is planting a Satsuma orange grove, and two acres in pecans.

A. C. Smith, president of the Brewton Bargain House, has a 100-acre farm near Brewton. He is farming in a general way, raising some cattle and planting a Satsuma orange and grape fruit grove.

J. W. Raley, sheriff of Escambia County, has a splendid farm two miles from Brewton. He raises corn, potatoes, cane, velvet beans, hogs and cattle.

These are only a few of Brewton's citizens who enjoy having a farm, with a home in the city.



### Greater Brewton

Brewton has a population of 5,000. We are 50 miles from the coast, just far enough to be safe from gulf storms, yet near enough to get the benefit of the gulf breezes. Brewton is famous for her many flowing wells that can be had in any part of this country at depths of from 70 to 300 feet. This water is pure, cold and sparkling and free from unpleasant minerals, as are found in many localities. Brewton is a modern little city, but our present aim is to double our population within the next five years. In order to do this we must get factories and various enterprises to locate here.

### What Brewton Wants

Brewton wants a drain tile and sewer pipe factory, splendid clay and sand; wants a furniture factory; wants cold storage and packing house to handle poultry, eggs, butter, fruits, etc.; wants another cigar factory, we grow the finest tobacco, both filler and wrapper, and our one factory, even since enlarging it, cannot supply the local demands; wants a nursery, no better field; wants any kind of factory that can use hard wood; wants hotel and sanitarium at the famous and world renowned Herrington celebrated Springs—a fortune in it.

Local capital can be interested in enterprises that will make good. We have the wealth, but lack experience. We have nothing to sell but if you are looking for a home, a farm improved, or for a business of any kind, we will help you to locate. We have some large tracts of land, that have just been cleared and offered for sale in tracts of from 500 to 20,000 acres. This is choice land and is suitable for cutting up into farms.

### THE BREWTON BUSINESS LEAGUE.

LEON G. BROOKS,  
Mayor of Brewton.  
LUTTRELL HARDWARE COMPANY,  
J. W. Adkisson, President.  
T. R. MILLER MILL COMPANY,  
W. T. Neal, Sec. and Treas.  
PEOPLES DRUG STORE,  
H. F. Shackelford.  
McCONNELL ADVERTISING SERVICE,  
L. B. McConnell, Manager.  
E. M. NEAL,  
The Seedman.  
J. E. MCGOWIN,  
Livery and Sales Stable.  
THE BREWTON STANDARD,  
H. A. Neel, Editor and Prop.  
C. C. KING,  
House Furnishings.  
O. M. GORDON,  
Turpentine Operator and Farmer.  
ROBBINS & MCGOWIN COMPANY,  
General Merchants.  
CITIZENS BANK,  
D. Gillis, Cashier.  
DOWNING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,  
J. M. Shofner, President.  
MAY CANDY AND GROCERY CO.,  
Theo. F. May.  
SAWYER-BROOKS GROCERY CO.,  
S. D. Sawyer.  
BRANNON PHARMACY,  
C. P. Holman, Prop.  
E. C. BOYKIN,  
Wholesale Drugs.  
S. W. MARTIN,  
Jeweler and Optometrist.  
WATSON & JERNEGAN,  
Groceries.  
B & H MEDICINE CO.,  
H. L. Brannon, Pres.  
THE PARAGON GROCERY,  
S. S. Foshee.  
D. C. BURSON,  
SOUTH ALABAMA LAND CO.



PEANUTS EITHER FOR FEEDING HOGS OR THE MARKET, ARE PROFITABLE IN ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

### INVITATION FROM BREWTON, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, ALABAMA

With delightful climate, fertile soils, unexcelled transportation and market advantages for Farming, Dairying, Stock and Poultry Raising, and for the growing of Vegetables and Fruits, we are confident there is not a section of the United States that excels the opportunities in Escambia County. We, the following business men of Brewton, Escambia County, hereby extend a sincere greeting to the homeseeker and investor. We invite investigation of our claims. Come to see us:

BANK OF BREWTON,  
O. F. Luttrell, Vice-President.  
ROGERS MERCANTILE COMPANY,  
W. C. Rogers, Pres.  
LOVELACE LUMBER COMPANY,  
E. M. Lovelace, President.  
BREWTON BARGAIN HOUSE,  
A. C. Smith, President.  
R. E. PARK,  
Furniture.  
SOUTH ALABAMA IMMIGRATION CORPORATION,  
R. C. Smith, President.  
HOTEL LOVELACE.  
REED & HARVEY BARBER SHOP,  
A. E. Harvey, Prop.  
J. T. BOYD.  
J. W. RALEY,  
Sheriff, Escambia County, Alabama.  
THE TERRY TOBACCO COMPANY,  
Cigar Manufacturers.  
E. M. BLACKSHER,  
Farmer.  
FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK,  
C. O. Harold, Cashier.  
D. B. HAYES,  
City Clerk.  
J. W. CLOWER,  
Merchant.  
C. C. BROOKS,  
Clerk Probate Court.  
ELWY LIVE STOCK COMPANY,  
J. M. Padgett.  
ESCAMBIA COCA-COLA BOTTLING WORKS,  
L. G. Mayo, Prop.  
PINE BELT NEWS,  
W. D. Sowell, Editor and Prop.  
PAGE & McMILLAN,  
Attorneys-at-Law.  
H. C. RANKIN,  
Attorney-at-Law.  
CLIFFORD L. RABB,  
Attorney-at-Law.  
JAMES M. DAVISON,  
Attorney-at-Law.  
LEIGH & LEIGH,  
Attorneys-at-Law.



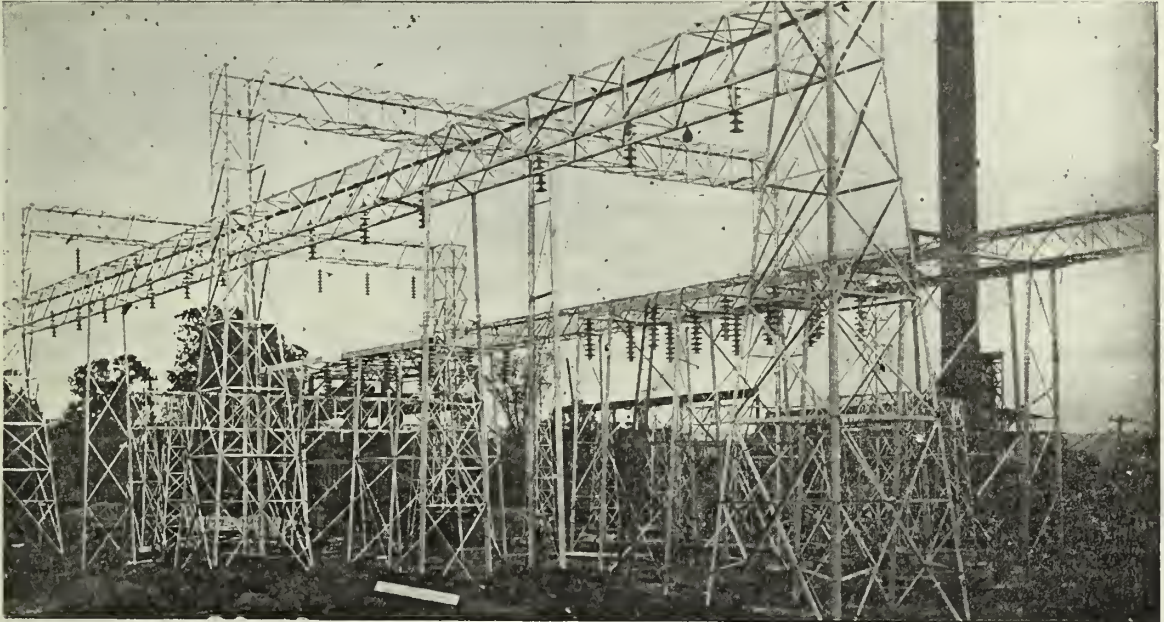
## ETOWAH COUNTY

**T**HIS was a county made up by the Patton Legislature of 1855. The area of Etowah is 542 square miles. It is a body of alternating mountainous plateau and moderated valleys.

The Lookout Mountain plateau runs from the northeast county line to the city of Gadsden. It is practically parallel to Sand Mountain plateau. Between these two lies Mills Valley. Beyond Mills Valley is Murphee's Valley. The surface of these valleys are pleasing to the

Etowah is a very healthy county. Drainage is good. Besides the Coosa river the creeks are Big Mills, Little Mills, and Big Black Creeks. On the Big Black are the celebrated Falls, and many springs are found in all parts of the county.

There is a well known belt of country running southwest of Gadsden, called "The Flatwoods." Timber abounds there—oak of several kinds, short leaf pine and sweet gum. In other parts of the county are found



TRANSFORMER SUB-STATION FOR 110,000 VOLT TRANSFORMER LINE WITH 15,000 H. P. AUXILIARY STEAM PLANT IN REAR.—ALABAMA POWER COMPANY, GADSDEN.

eye, exposing a soil of mahogany or chocolate color. They yield generously to the skilled farmer. Deep plowing and judicious fertilization make safe crops of cotton, corn, small grains, sorghum, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and a long list of truck crops.

All crops mature rapidly. The plateaus generally are excellent in the production of the fruits—peaches, apples, pears, etc. All varieties of clovers grow to perfection.

hickory, walnut and chestnut timber in great abundance.

Several trunk lines of railroads open Etowah County to the markets of the world. Gadsden is the county seat. It is one of the chief iron manufacturing centers of the South. The coal market there is very important.

The citizens of Gadsden are enterprising, and in schools and churches no other community excels. Atlanta, a neighboring city, is also progressive.

## FAYETTE COUNTY

**T**HIS county was made while the State capitol was at Cahaba in 1824. It was the year the Marquis De La Fayette visited Alabama on his American tour, after his services in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and in his honor the county was named. It contains 700 square miles in the heart of the heavy deposits of coal and iron. The timber resources are also valuable. The soil for agricultural purposes, truck crops and vineyards is above the average of the State.

The grasses flourish so well that there has been a disposition for many years to follow the livestock industry. The Confederate army obtained beef cattle in large quantities from Fayette. Cattle are annually shipped to remote markets.

The water power is so abundant that many saw mills are found in constant use.

The United States government geological survey made for oil and gas in Fayette County excited considerable attention. The published bulletin may be obtained and will prove of interest.

At Fayette, the county seat, railroad transportation is good and excellent schools and churches are maintained.



BILL ARP THOMPSON, OF FAYETTE COUNTY, WHO RAISED 123 9/14 BUSHELS OF CORN ON ONE ACRE OF BLACK LOAMY SOIL.



# FRANKLIN COUNTY

**F**RANKLIN COUNTY is the northern limit of the Alabama coal field, and comprises 620 square miles. It was formed by the territorial Legislature in 1818. It is one of the western counties that border on the State of Mississippi. The name is in honor of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Universal good health; good water in full supply; productive land and a pleasant climate the year round, will commend this county to the homeseeker. It also possesses great wealth in iron ore and coal. The first furnace for the production of pig iron in Alabama was built here, the charcoal process being used on a modest scale.

The Illinois Central and the Birmingham & Sheffield railroads penetrate the county.

There is no navigable stream, but several creeks flow into the Tennessee River. The lands that border on creeks in the northern precincts are very fertile and invite the farmer. Corn, the small grains and clover make the livestock industry profitable. Tobacco and sorghum are profitable. Cotton grows well.

In certain precincts also the timber crop is valuable. Red oak and white oak, black jack, a fine growth of cedar, chestnut, walnut, and hickory are found in good quantities.

Russellville is the county seat. Franklin, Center-Line are towns and villages.



HARDWOOD TIMBER IS PLENTIFUL IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

There are many postoffices and rural routes. The State system of public education is in full force. A strong religious sentiment prevails among the people.

# GENEVA COUNTY

By LOIS BRACKIN, Geneva, Ala.



THE ENCHANTED FOREST—LIVE OAKS AND SPANISH MOSS NEAR HARTFORD, GENEVA COUNTY.

**G**ENEVA COUNTY was organized in 1868, and named in honor of Geneva, Switzerland. It is situated in the southeastern part of Alabama and contains 376,320 acres, of which 135,410 are improved and 240,910 unimproved.

Its topography is uniformly level, the land gently sloping towards the Gulf. Two navigable rivers run through the county from north to south, forming a junction near Geneva, the county seat.

The average temperature for January is 49 degrees, while for July it is 81 degrees. The average rainfall for January is 4 inches and for July 12½ inches. The soil in the river valleys is silt loam, and some of that of the uplands is a clay loam, while a good deal is a sandy loam.

Long leaf pine, oak, hickory, cypress, poplar, and cedar are the principal timbers used for lumber, and these are found scattered all over the county, while elm, walnut, cherry, beech, black gum, sweet gum, mulberry, sycamore, persimmon, holly, chestnut, maple, magnolia and ash also grow in abundance.

Fish are abundant in the streams, and there are many varieties of birds and numerous species of forest animals.

Geneva has a cotton seed oil mill, a saw mill and a number of feed and grist mills.

Besides two navigable rivers, Geneva County has 97 miles of railroad, 80 miles of graded road and several hundred miles of public roads. The principal exports are lumber, cross ties, cotton, corn, and live stock. Over 400 carloads of cross ties have been shipped by one firm in a single week.

The principal crops are corn, cotton, Irish and sweet potatoes, peanuts, oats, pecans, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, strawberries, blackberries, grapes, melons, tomatoes, beans and peas. Several kinds of hay and pasture grasses are being grown with large profits.

The county employs a farm demonstrator, whose business it is to show the farmers how to earn the largest profit. From October, 1915, to April 26, 1916, there were 97 carloads of cattle and 68 carloads of hogs shipped from the county. This brought over a quarter of a million dollars into the county. Chickens and eggs are shipped on a large scale. Horses are also being raised at a high rate of profit. Pork can be raised for 1½¢ a pound and sold for 7 cents per pound. This shows there



is a large profit in live stock raising and it is expected that it will become the leading industry in a few years.

The four leading towns are Hartford, Geneva, Samson, and Slocumb, each having about 2,000 inhabitants. Each town has a weekly newspaper, is situated on a railroad and has large mercantile establishments, banks, etc.

The population is 30,000 and there is a public school in reach of every boy and girl in the county. There are four or five trains daily on both the railroads with daily automobile service on all the principal roads. The postal, express, telephone and telegraph service is especially good.

# SPECIAL LAND BARGAINS

High Grade Tracts for Stock Raising  
Best Quality Farms for Diversified Products.

**FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!**  
**LARGE AND SMALL—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED**

LET ME KNOW YOUR DESIRES AND REQUIREMENTS.  
CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL INQUIRIES.

**C. M. SIMMONS,**

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

HARTFORD, ALA.

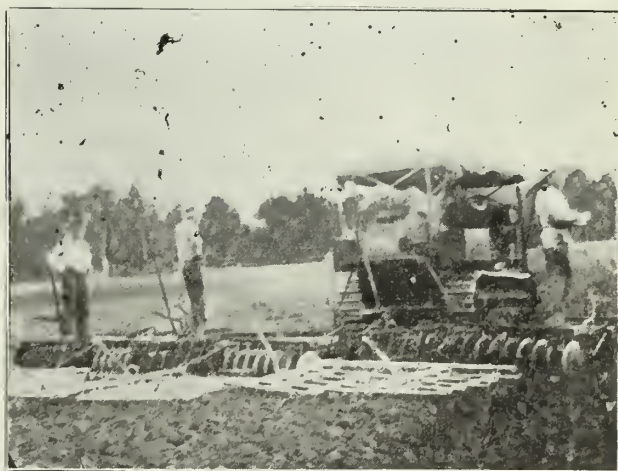
## GREENE COUNTY

**G**REENE COUNTY is one of Alabama's group of rich agricultural counties. Like many other Alabama counties the name honors a national hero. In this case, General Nathaniel Greene is doubly honored because the county seat, Eutaw, commemorates his victory over the British and Tories at the battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C.

Greene is a small county when compared to many other Alabama counties, containing only 681 square miles, yet in that area is embraced almost every variety of soil; and each variety, in fertility and productiveness, challenges comparison with like soils in any other state or county in the country.

Greene is inhabited by honest, thrifty, capable and ambitious people. Her churches and schools are significant of her honesty and ambition. Her farms and the homes of her people testify to their thrift and capacity. The people of Greene County have not been boosters for they have been too busy working out their own salvation. They have lands of every grade and price to spare and they have always held out welcome hands to all who came imbued with energy and the honest purpose to make good citizens and work for the betterment of the community in which they locate.

Greene County is situated in the fork of two rivers, the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior, these streams forming her western and eastern boundaries respective-



FARM SCENE NEAR BOLIGEE. "CATERPILLAR" TRACTOR PULLING 24 FEET OF DOUBLE DISC AND DRAG HARROWS—SIXTY ACRES COVERED DAILY.



PLANTATION HOME OF MR. J. I. THORNTON, NEAR BOLIGEE, GREENE COUNTY, ALABAMA.

ly. With two navigable streams and the Alabama Great Southern Railway, a trunk line to Northern markets, the county's shipping facilities are ideal.

From the junction of the two rivers and bordering along these rivers in the southern end of the county is found a level sandy loam. It is capable of the highest development and upon it can be grown not only crops of corn and cotton but nuts, vegetables and fruits of all kinds in the greatest profusion.

Farther north and lying between the Tombigbee and the prairie, or lime lands, are the red sand-clay lands, level and fertile, easily cultivated and upon which can be grown all the fruits of the fields in abundance. West of Boligee and north of Eutaw is found a rich sandy loam with a clay base or subsoil and here also you find the best timber of the county. These lands are for the most part owned and tilled by the small white farmers and are suitable for raising all leading field crops, fruits and vegetables.

In the midst of these sandy lands is located the prairie or lime lands of Greene County. Beginning at a point just north of Forkland and running in a northwesterly direction across the county is situated a range of hills.



# BLACK LIME SOIL FARM IN CENTER ALFALFA SECTION

**1,172 ACRES 1½ MILES FROM RAILROAD**

1,172 acres on QUEEN & CRESCENT RAILROAD, three hours south of Birmingham, 1½ miles from Boligee. 900 acres richest black lime loam; 272 acres of sandy loam, red clay subsoil; twenty good tenant houses; 260 acres magnificent pasture; government specification dipping vat; overflowing artesian well (others can be had at any part of place); in the heart of best cattle and alfalfa section of Alabama. Crops adapted to soil are corn, cotton, oats, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts, crimson, bur and melilotus clover, and

## ALFALFA

Government expert writes owner that normal production of ALFALFA on this land will be 3½ to 5 tons per acre and it has raised 76 bushels of corn per acre, with other crops in proportion.

**AS AN ALFALFA AND LIVE STOCK PROPOSITION IT IS  
WITHOUT EQUAL IN ALABAMA FOR ITS SPLENDID  
LOCATION AND CHEAPNESS IN PRICE, \$35.00 PER  
ACRE.**

Terms \$12,000.00 cash, balance to suit purchaser. On account of splendid location to railroad and cheap freight rates this place will pay for itself over any other place for sale in the ALFALFA section of Alabama and the owner can prove it. No real estate commission to pay as it is sold by OWNER. For further particulars, write to

**HENRY T. BOUCHELLE, BOLIGEE, ALABAMA**





MAMMOTH STOCK BARN NEAR BOLIGEE.

These hills are peculiar in that they are composed of sand and gravel and afford ideal locations for homes. Realizing this advantage, the planters of the olden days built their mansions on these elevations, overlooking the broad and fertile valleys. The time is not far off when the excellent road material of which these hills are composed will be used to build a network of model highways throughout the county.

In point of beauty no land under the sun furnishes more beautiful panoramas than that portion of the "Black Belt" of Alabama that lies in Greene County. Traveling along this range of hills one sees, falling away to right and left toward the two rivers, broad fields of alfalfa, corn and cotton. These crops, however, are not the only dependence of the planters of this section for during the late years the raising of blooded cattle, sheep and hogs has taken the place of too much cropping. This section is an ideal one for this industry because the country is not only blessed with Bermuda pastures, but besides the natural creeks and branches, artesian water is available everywhere and nearly every farm has one or more overflowing wells. This natural advantage renders this land superior to the pasture lands of other sections, for it is evident that plenty of pure water is essential to the successful raising of stock.

Greene County does not boast of many towns as her people mostly dwell upon the farms and not in the towns. Eutaw, the county seat, is her metropolis, and

is a beautiful town situated on the A. G. S. Railway, within three miles of the Warrior River. It is a town of good schools and churches, and has paved streets, electric lights, water works and telephone service. Eutaw's real boast, however, is her citizenship, which ranks second to none in courage, intelligence and hospitality.

Boligee is the commercial center for all south Greene and while it does not boast of all the later day improvements, its business men are progressive and have made the town a competitor to be reckoned with in the commercial affairs of the county. The other towns are mere groupings of the farmer folk, but no higher class of citizenship can be found anywhere than we have in these farming communities.

Greene County is sparsely settled and she needs and hopes for additions to her citizenship. Vast areas of her lands are as yet unimproved and offer golden opportunities to ambitious and honest men who are seeking farms. She invites you to come and see these lands and if you decide to stay she assures you a hearty welcome and a helping hand.

For Special Land Bargains in Greene County write to J. E. PENNEY, 302 American Trust Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.



FARM SCENE NEAR BOLIGEE. THE "CATERPILLAR" CUTTING 12 FURROWS AT A TIME AND TURNING 18 ACRES A DAY.

## HALE COUNTY



HERE are three very distinct sections in Hale County, the northern is very hilly, sandy land. The southern is prairie or canebrake, and the third is a valley bordering the Black Warrior River on the west.

The spirit of road improvement is likely under the State laws that encourage county activity. Demopolis on the Bigbee is a market for the southern part, Uniontown for the eastern, and Greensboro, the county seat, for the northern.



THE SHADY PASTURES NEAR GREENSBORO RIVAL THOSE OF THE KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS COUNTRY.



The land is the prairie type south and east of Greensboro. It was formerly heavily timbered with ash, oak, gum and walnut and the surface was covered with tall cane. It is very fertile for cotton, corn and small grain.

The surface of the land is rolling. Clover and alfalfa yield largely and restore the soil quickly. The soy bean, velvet bean and the field pea also give a prompt fertilizing effect. It is a beautiful farming country, open to the eye for miles.

Land values are low compared with the prairie lands of the middle West, standing at \$10, \$30 and \$50 per acre, according to location.

All kinds of livestock flourish here. Mules grow to the best size for farm use. Horses of fine breed grow to the

best quality. One of the largest livestock breeders of Kentucky is interested in 3,000 acres of alfalfa land.

Various fruits do well, including the scuppernong grape, fig and strawberry. Most garden vegetables grow luxuriantly. A lady remarked at her table on a spring day that she offered to her guest fourteen kinds of vegetables and fruit.

The artesian well is a distinctive feature. In some cases there are from five to ten wells on a single farm. The Pickens well is phenomenal in its outflow. The Withers mills were turned by artesian well water trained into a canal.

Greensboro, the principal market, has a cotton oil mill. The Southern College, a flourishing college for young men, is located there.

## HENRY COUNTY

**T**HE name of Patrick Henry lives in song, in story and in this noble political community of Alabama. It comprises 1,000 square miles; the Chattahoochee River borders it on the whole east side.

The climate is equable; Gulf breezes tempering winter to softness and summer to coolness. Henry was originally very large, including all or parts of seven of the counties of today.

The Choctawhatchee River runs diagonally through the northern part. In the river and creeks fine fresh fish abound. The low lands bordering the river are a dark mulatto, and there is another variety of yellow land, both much prized for farming. In the southwest is Big Creek, a bold stream cutting into Dale County. There is a singular red land impregnated with lime to such an extent as to be highly productive.

Generally Henry County lands possess excellent agricultural qualities. In the northern section hills and

broken surface prevail. In the southern part the land is level, sandy and with a heavy growth of long leaf pine.

The products are cotton, corn, the small grains, rice, sugar-cane, peanuts, peas, potatoes, all yielding finely, especially when a liberal application of fertilizers is used.

On the abandoned open fields in the native forests wild grasses admirably adapted for grazing, nine or ten months of the year, flourish abundantly.

The wildly distributed running streams favor the livestock industry supported by natural pasturage. Distant markets are accessible. The Chattahoochee River and trunk railroads afford good transportation. The local towns are Abbeville, the county seat, Columbia, Gordon, etc.

The timber trade is large, the timber is varied and excellent quality—oak, walnut, hickory, beech, gum and pine.

The people are of a fine type. Schools and churches are well supported.



THE SELF BINDER IS BECOMING A FAMILIAR SIGHT IN HENRY COUNTY.

No single element has been more potent a factor in the development of Alabama, than her newspapers. Their influence and strength have grown proportionately; and best of all they have earned and acquired the confidence of their readers.



## HOUSTON COUNTY

### "IN THE CHATTAHOOCHEE VALLEY"

By L. E. MORGAN, Dothan, Alabama.

**T**HE whole eastern border of Houston County lies along the Chattahoochee River, and is situated in the Chattahoochee Valley section of Alabama.

#### Soil

There are several kinds of soil—red, chocolate red, and gray—all with clay sub-soil and all very productive. The main characteristic of this soil is its adaptability to diversified crops.

#### Crops

Houston County lands produce prolifically almost every Southern crop, vegetables, fruit, nuts, and berries, corn, cotton, potatoes, peas, peanuts, hay, sugar-cane, oats, rye, velvet and soy beans watermelons, cantaloupes, and such truck crops as cabbage, onions, strawberries, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, etc. Budded pecans are a coming industry in Houston county, Satsuma oranges are growing, while tobacco is one of our latest crops. Many of these lands produce alfalfa and clover after the soil is limed.

#### Climate

The climate is ideal, no extremes either way, with Gulf breezes in the summer. Houston is known to be one of the healthiest counties in the State.



PRESERVED FIGS FIND AN EVER WIDENING MARKET. CANNING FACTORIES TO PRODUCE THIS DELICACY ARE NEEDED IN SOUTH ALABAMA.



214 BUSHELS OF PEANUTS PRODUCED ON ONE ACRE OF HOUSTON COUNTY LAND. THIS IS THE WORLD'S RECORD.

#### Population

Houston County is populated almost entirely by white farmers on small farms, who cultivate them intensively. The county is well supplied with good residences, schools and churches.

#### Roads

Houston county has a magnificent system of graded highways. and more roads and highways are constantly being built.



FARM OF 300 ACRES NEAR DOTHAN. PRODUCED 12,000 BUSHELS OF OATS WITHOUT FERTILIZER.



### Markets

There are splendid markets for all farm products, and year round cash markets, Chicago prices for live stock, through two packing plants close by. This enables any farmer to make a good living and save money, if he is energetic. He can work in the sunshine twelve months in the year and keep healthy, happy and contented.

### Topography

The Houston county lands are level or slightly rolling, well drained, well watered with streams and branches.

No one should locate in the South before investigating this county and what it has to offer home-seekers. It is a great hog and stock section in addition to its agricultural resources. The lands are very cheap considering their value,—improved farms usually averaging from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre with liberal terms of payment.



NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING AT DOTHAN.

uting center. Dothan is the logical point for industries of many kinds, has a goodly number now and wants a lot more. It is the metropolis of the Chattahoochee Valley, has a population of 10,000 and is surrounded by one of the best agricultural sections in the South. A community composed almost entirely of white farmers on small farms. It is only about 25 years old and has increased over 100% in population at every census. Dothan has three railroads,—two of them trunk lines; the other runs south 75 miles to Panama City and St. Andrews Bay, one of the deepest harbors on the Gulf.

Dothan has 40 miles of paved sidewalks, well paved streets, a white-way; fine schools and churches, a Federal building, a splendid system of water works, municipally owned, a magnificent city building, and many other attractive features. We have an abundance of supplies at hand for many new industries, and need the following at once:

Mixed Feed Mill.  
Creamery.  
Cotton Mills.  
Syrup Refinery.  
Canning Factory.

Produce Exchange.  
Peanut Oil Refinery.  
Gas Plant.  
Packing Plant.



THE MODERN SILO AND ONE OF ITS HOUSTON COUNTY BY-PRODUCTS.



### DOTHAN

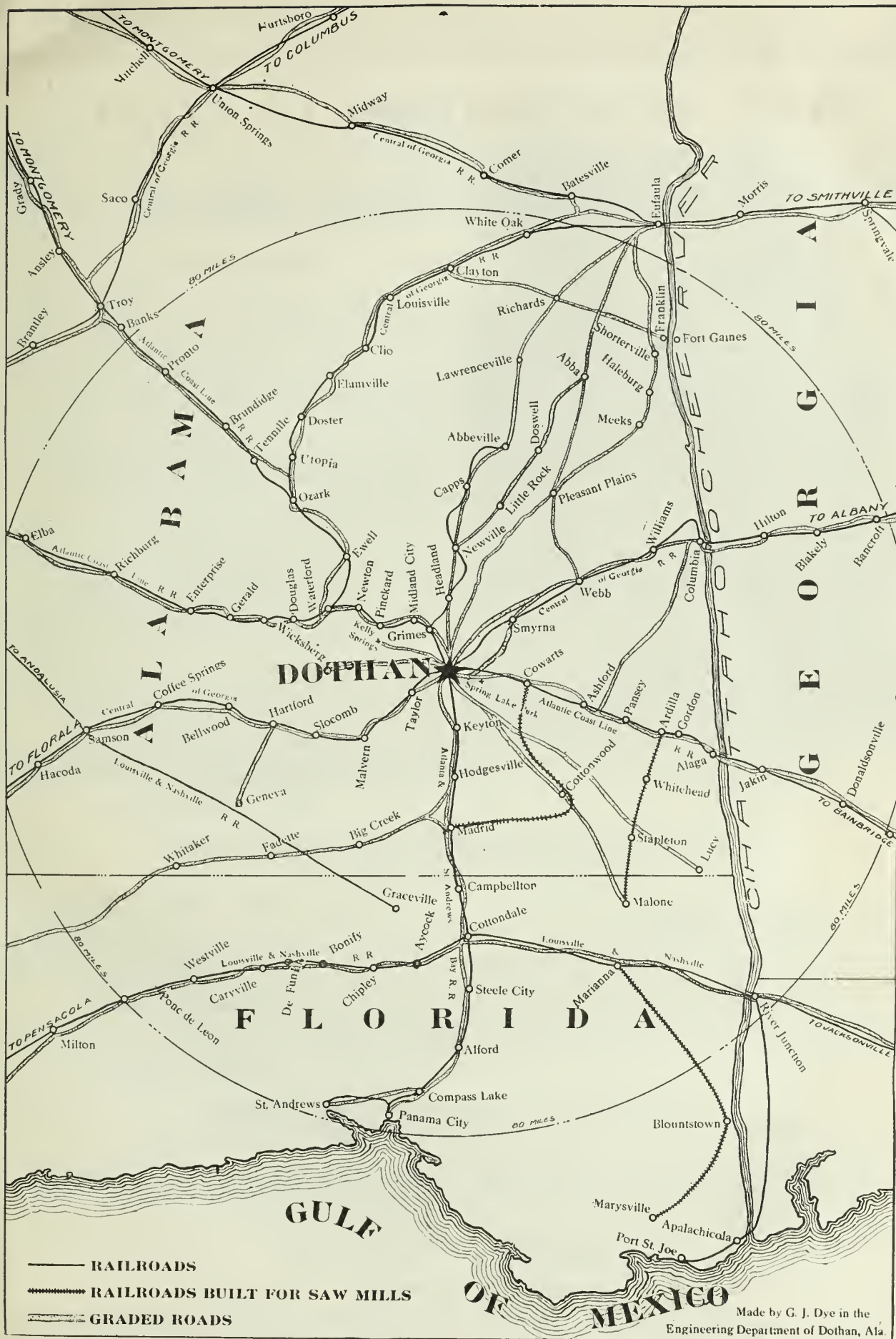
#### The County Seat of Houston County, Alabama

Take a map of Alabama, find Houston County, in the southeast corner of Alabama—and note that Dothan is the county seat. You will see at a glance its strategic geographical location from a trade and commercial standpoint. Dothan is in the corner of three states, being the natural gateway in and out for a wide territory in every direction, and is fast becoming a great distrib-

There is a splendid opportunity in Dothan for these and many industries of other kinds. Dothan is the natural location for them and must have them. Come to DOTHAN. Investigate! See for yourself! See how healthy it is here,—what a delightful uniform climate, with no extremes either way,—how the Gulf breezes blow,—and see if you do not want to live here. You will find opportunity here. Ask the traveling men who cover Alabama and who have but one answer, "DOTHAN is a coming city." Come and see for yourself.

For More Detailed Information Write to  
**THE DOTHAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**  
DOTHAN, ALA.





THIS MAP AFFORDS MOST CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF THE STRATEGIC VALUE OF DOTHAN'S LOCATION.



# WHAT OTHERS THINK OF DOTHAN

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM A FARMER WHO CAME TO DOTHAN IN THE FALL OF 1915, REPRESENTING A GROUP OF HOMESEEEKERS

Buffalo, August 5, 1915.

Smith & Morgan,  
Dothan, Ala.

I write to again express our admiration of your section and my personal hope and desire that I will soon be a citizen of Houston county. The thirteen other gentlemen who went with me are equally well pleased and some will sell out and move there. We have nothing here to compare with your country. You have the soil, climate, a country of small farms and white farmers, and good markets. I shall expect to plant grain and food crops and raise packing house hogs. Yours is the place of opportunity for the farmer. I believe if the facts about your country, that we have in our possession, were generally known, that you would have hundreds of new citizens during the next two years. Hoping to see you soon,

W. R. SHERMAN.

NOW READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM A HOUSTON COUNTY FARMER:

Dothan, Ala., February 17, 1916.

Smith & Morgan,  
Dothan, Ala.

Gentlemen: I planted 20 acres of oats in the Fall of 1914; following oats I planted 5 acres of the same land in peas and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  acres in sweet potatoes. On this piece I cut 600 bushels of oats, gathered 600 bushels of potatoes, and made  $7\frac{1}{2}$  tons of fine hay. The 20 acres netted me about \$875.00, and all were easily cultivated crops. I am raising a lot of fine Berkshire hogs this year.

D. P. YOUNGBLOOD.

READ THIS FROM A HOUSTON COUNTY STOCK RAISER.

Crosby, Ala., February 26th, 1915.

Smith & Morgan,  
Dothan, Ala.

Gentlemen: Following your advice I recently shipped a lot of hogs to the packing plant. The returns were very satisfactory. They paid Chicago prices, the shipment bringing me over \$1,100.00. I can make more money by feeding my crops to hogs than by any other method of farming. I shall have a large number of hogs ready for the packing plant this Fall.

W. W. EDDINS.

NEED WE ADD ANYTHING TO THE ABOVE?  
DON'T YOU WANT TO BE A CITIZEN OF THIS TOWN OR COUNTY?

If you want to know more about the most promising town and county in Alabama, one of the most progressive communities in the whole South, write today to

SMITH & MORGAN  
DOTHAN, ALABAMA

Note: Hogs and cattle can be sold in Dothan every month in the year for cash, at Chicago prices.



## JACKSON COUNTY

**J**ACKSON COUNTY has an area of 1,000 square miles. It is the most easterly of four counties that make the northern line of the State and abuts upon Georgia and Tennessee. The name is in honor of General Jackson, and it was organized in 1819.

It is divided by the Tennessee River through its length from northeast to southwest, forty miles, leaving about two-fifths on the east side.

The land apart from the river valley some four miles wide is rugged and mountainous, with wild scenery. The valleys are fertile, producing cotton, corn, the grasses, clover, fruits and vegetables.

Jackson is not surpassed for tobacco growing crop and for livestock raising. It produces wool and sorghum. The plateaus are but little less productive than the valleys. In horses and hogs the county is singularly productive.

The vast abundance of clear, cool water is a distinctive feature of the county. On the high lands small farms are found with all evidence of plenty.

The numerous hills and mountain spurs are densely wooded as well as the valleys. On the hills and hill sides are red oaks, black oaks, pine, hickory and cedar. In the valleys are poplar, ash, maple, beech, walnut, gum, cherry and a giant white oak.

Jackson contains coal and iron and the supply of marble and limestone is inexhaustible. The investment in industries is considerable. There are several notable schools. In all the villages and towns good schools and churches flourish.

For special land bargains in Jackson County write to: J. E. PENNEY, 302 American Trust Building, Birmingham, Alabama.

Houston County holds the world's record for the production of peanuts. Dr. Yarbrough of Columbia harvested 214 bushels from one acre of black sandy loam.



HIGH GRADE SHEEP DO WELL ON THIS BEAUTIFUL RANCH IN JACKSON COUNTY.

## THE CALL OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

By F. BOZEMAN DANIEL, Birmingham, Alabama.

**T**HE fame of the Southern States has spread abroad as a section offering abundant opportunities for the prospective homeseeker and investor. Alabama stands at the head of this group in the variety and attractiveness of inducement to this class. The district that stands out above all others in this great State is Jefferson County, fondly and rightly called "Imperial" by her patriotic sons. So that in attempting adequately to depict its resources we would covet the genius capable of doing justice to the subject. Yet our story is so wonderful in itself that though poorly told it reads like fiction.

Jefferson County lies in the north central part of the State and enjoys an equable and salubrious climate. The fig still abounds this far north but the summers are free from intense heat. An abundance of splendid water pours from many flowing streams. The eastern part of the county is watered by the Cahaba River and the western part by the Warrior River, now navigable half way through the county by reason of the several locks constructed by the United States government, which puts this section in direct touch with the Gulf of Mexico by water transportation.

## Soil

The soil is usually a good rich loam underlaid with clay, although considerable sand is found in some parts. The rainfall is close around 60 inches, and well distrib-

uted throughout the year. Many plants may be grown in the winter season, three crops often being gathered from the same land in a year. The soil produces abundantly all the crops of the temperate zone. Agriculture here, as elsewhere in the State, is a most important occupation. While much cotton, corn and potatoes are raised the chief attention of many farmers is turned to intensive culture, the raising of truck and garden produce to supply the market ready at their door in Birmingham. The dairy business is important also, the most modern and sanitary devices being used.

## Chief Source of Wealth

But unlike most of the South, Jefferson County is not dependent primarily on agriculture for its prosperity. The chief source of wealth lies in the extensive and rich deposits of minerals, especially coal and iron ore in close proximity, together with limestone which is used in the fluxing of iron. The importance of this combination is attested by the remarkable growth of the city of Birmingham, which has sprung up in the midst of this region with such marvelous yet substantial growth as to have been called the "Magic City." For economists and students of political and commercial geography have taught us that great centers of population do not just happen, but that there is always some fundamental cause which explains the gathering of men in cities.





BIRMINGHAM'S "GRAND CANYON."

First Avenue and Twentieth Street, One Block from "Dixie Lines" Station. Four Skyscraper Office Buildings Stand on the Corners, the American Trust, the Brown-Marx, the Empire, and the Woodward Building. This is the Most Highly Developed Corner in the Southern States.



Jefferson County has exceptionally good railroad transportation facilities. There are nine trunk lines converging in Birmingham from every direction forming a perfect net-work throughout the county and tapping all the important mineral deposits. This means of transportation is supplemented by a splendid system of macadamized roads connecting all parts of the county, and making automobile travel easy and popular. Concrete bridges are rapidly replacing the old wooden structures that were once used to span the ravines and water courses. Permanent metal signboards, or guide posts mark the intersection of all highways. Excellent means of communication by telephone and telegraph are enjoyed. Express facilities also are splendid. The rural free delivery service of the United States Postal Department reaches practically every section of the county, bringing to every man's door the advantages of the parcel post system.

### THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

As Birmingham is the most important center in this district, we shall give a brief description of the salient

brick, cotton gins, macaroni, mattresses, bread, brooms, cotton goods, cotton seed oil and by-products, chemicals, composition roofing, Portland cement, baskets, boxes, coffins, gun-powder carriages, wagons, awnings, tents, candies and bottled soft drinks. It will be readily seen that such a city offers a fruitful field for the investment of capital. Abundant electric power is furnished by the gigantic development of the Alabama Power Company, which has harnessed the water courses to further the industrial growth of this section.

### Imposing Buildings

The down-town buildings present an imposing sight, as one skyscraper rises majestically beside another. The Jefferson County Bank building, twenty-five stories high, is the tallest in the South. Many great corporations find spacious and convenient Southern headquarters in the towering office buildings, causing a great volume of business to be transacted here. The city has five banks that are exceptionally strong, two of them being under national supervision. In addition to these there are five other banking houses.



SOUTH SIDE BAPTIST CHURCH.  
Birmingham Has Many Attractive Church Edifices, Among Which the South Side Baptist Must be Given a Leading Position from an Architectural Standpoint. It is a Beautiful Structure, and Never Fails to Arouse the Admiration of Visitors.

facts of life of this cosmopolitan metropolis of Alabama. It nestles among the foot-hills of the Alleghenies in what is known as Jones Valley. Within the memory of many now living it has developed from cotton fields into a bustling and progressive city whose population is conservatively estimated at 190,000. It is essentially a manufacturing city and distributing center. Its industries and commerce have attained tremendous proportions. Its pay rolls have long since passed the stage of a million dollars per week. This is largely by reason of the fact that it has cheap raw material, abundant labor supply, and adequate transportation facilities. A mere enumeration of the separate and distinct products manufactured here would exceed in length the limit set for this paper, but, in general, the most important are the manufactures of iron and steel and the infinite variety of machines, tools and implements that are made of this material. For this reason it is often called "The Pittsburgh of the South." Worthy of special mention also are the manufacture of clay products, especially building

But while a great city industrially it must not be forgotten that business opportunities are not the only thing Birmingham has to offer. It is pre-eminently a good town in which to live. It is admitted by many real estate men of the North and East that their home towns have nothing to compare with the beautiful residence sections developed here. Highland Avenue, Mountain Terrace and Norwood will compare favorably with the most attractive cities in America. Birmingham is noted for its hospitality to visitors, and this reputation together with its accessibility has made it a popular convention town. Even the largest gatherings are handled with enviable ease and grace. This is made possible largely by reason of the splendid hotel accommodations afforded here, the Tutwiler and Molton being among the most modern and completely equipped hotels in all Dixie Land.

### Education

Birmingham has educational advantages of the highest type. Its public school system, under the adminis-



tration of Dr. J. H. Phillips, ranks with the most progressive in the whole country. Howard and Birmingham colleges, as well as the Loulie Compton Seminary for Girls, maintain standards of the best character. It also has a number of proficient business colleges and private schools.

#### A City Beautiful

The aesthetic sense is by no means neglected as is evidenced by the practical prominence and co-operation given the "City Beautiful" idea. Birmingham is a city of numerous parks and one of the most attractive naturally is at Avondale, where the nucleus of a zoo has been established.

The streets of the city are broad and straight, and more than sixty miles of them are paved with permanent asphalt or brick. There are two hundred miles of electric street railway in the city rendering every section easily accessible from the business district. The water is unsurpassed and the sewer system is complete and well equipped.

The city is well provided with hospitals. St. Vincent's and the Hillman are the largest and most important

the best things about Birmingham is the generous response given by her people to all philanthropic and altruistic movements. Though the calls be ever so frequent her public spirited and liberal citizens are always ready to meet the next request and count it an opportunity.

Birmingham has a splendid public library in the municipal building with branches located in Avondale, East Lake, Ensley, West End and Woodlawn. The Birmingham Bar Association has a large well equipped law library in the First National Bank building.

#### The Future

Men of large vision who are familiar with the resources of the district, tell us that Birmingham is just beginning to come into her own, and that we are destined to become a really great city in the near future. Such a prophesy is not half so hard for us to believe as it would have been for men of a generation ago to imagine the reality of today. The citizens of Birmingham confidently believe that the opportunities offered today will be even greater as time rolls on. There is always a place here for the fellow who can "make good."



TEMPLE EMANU-EL.

Within the Four Walls of This Beautiful Edifice is One of the Noblest Places of Worship to be Found Anywhere in America. The Temple was Completed in 1914, and Cost Nearly \$175,000.

under public control, but a number of private institutions supplement the work of caring for the sick and unfortunate.

#### Municipal Government

A word should be said of the city government. It was a pioneer in the adoption of the commission form of government and finds it economical and generally satisfactory. Birmingham has one of the most efficient fire departments in the country and was among the first cities to install a complete motor-truck fire-fighting equipment. Under prohibition the city has had an unusual record for the small number of arrests and convictions for crimes and misdemeanors.

There are two large afternoon papers of general circulation and one morning paper besides numerous weekly, semi-weekly and monthly publications of various kinds.

The town is marked by a distinct moral atmosphere. It is a city of many churches and their influence is felt in all civic issues. Notable also are the number and efficiency of organizations for social service. One of

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce is a wide-awake civic body that takes pleasure in advising as to local conditions and investigation of our resources is invited. Be sure you know Birmingham before locating elsewhere. You may as well enjoy the large opportunities that await a sturdy and virile people in a section favored by Providence with abundant natural advantages.

#### Real Estate Exchange

The Birmingham Real Estate Exchange is a substantial organization that has accomplished great things for the real estate interests of Birmingham and the State at large.

The members will take pleasure in putting outsiders in touch with specialists in all branches of real estate operating in Birmingham and Alabama. The Exchange is a branch of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges which has proved a wonderful factor in welding together the real estate interests of this country.



The Birmingham Real Estate Exchange offers special advantages to the large or small manufacturer, who might contemplate locating in this district, through its Committee on Factory Sites. This service is at the disposal of any one desiring to investigate manufacturing conditions in this district.

This committee will consider it a pleasure to go over any such matters with any prospective manufacturer with a view to working out and overcoming any minor difficulties. A number of choice factory sites, for sale at reasonable prices that will suit the needs of almost any manufacturing concern, have been listed on the Exchange.

Another very necessary and important function the Exchange performs is the appraisal of property by a committee of experts. Honesty in advertising and accuracy in statements regarding Birmingham real estate is insisted upon by the Exchange.

Birmingham is a great city for 6% mortgages. The Exchange, which is the highest authority on Birmingham real estate values, will be glad to put investors in touch with such mortgages, through its individual members, and will give an accurate appraisal of the property offered for security. To the newcomer, the investor, the manufacturer, whether large or small, the Exchange awaits an opportunity to render these and other services.



TRANSFORMER SUB-STATION NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

## Any Kind of Farm You Want:

WRITE AT ONCE FOR COMPLETE LIST OF SMALL AND LARGE FARMS WE HAVE FOR SALE IN NORTH AND SOUTH ALABAMA. WE CAN FIT YOU UP WITH ALMOST ANY KIND OF FARM YOU HAVE IN MIND WITH SATISFACTORY TERMS AND PRICES.

We call special attention to a number of truck farms we have listed near Birmingham, the great industrial center of the South, with a market that consumes an enormous amount of produce. Truck raised on these lands can be marketed at minimum expense at times when

it is most profitable. If you want to go into a paying business, secure one of these farms.

We also negotiate **Loans on Farm Lands** at reasonable rates of interest. Write us if you have any business of this kind to be transacted, and we will promptly put it through.

**JEMISON REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE CO.,**

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING**

**BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA**

**REFERENCES, THE BANKS OF BIRMINGHAM**





# THE TUTWILER

## BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Stop-Over Privileges on all Railroads

Homeseekers and Prospective Investors Will Find it Greatly to Their Advantage to Spend a Few Days in Birmingham, the City of Greatest Industrial Activity and Opportunity in the Southland.

Upon Application, THE TUTWILER INFORMATION BUREAU will provide you with Maps, and Any Other Information Desired.

*Direction* UNITED HOTELS COMPANY

F. B. SHIREMAN, Resident Manager.



# THE WEEKLY AGE-HERALD

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ALABAMA'S ONLY WEEKLY PAPER

*Covering the Entire State  
and all Adjoining States*

*Co-operating with the Alabama Bankers' Association for State-Wide Development.*



IT IS A COMBINATION FARM JOURNAL AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, CONTAINING FOUR PAGES, A WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT, A CHILDREN'S PAGE, MISCELLANEOUS FARM NEWS OF ALL SECTIONS, AND CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC DOINGS OF THE WORLD AT LARGE. HAS A LARGE AND GROWING CIRCULATION AMONG THE BEST CLASS OF FARMERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES 50c A YEAR. WRITE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT FOR CLUB RATES.

*Best Advertising Medium in the South*



# THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS

Is part and parcel of the great State-wide movement to create in Alabama a development worthy of our natural resources.

It believes the time is at hand to reach out for the world's trade and realize upon the amazing opportunities made possible by the world-wide conditions of today.

## ALABAMA MUST DEVELOP LEADERS

Capable of seizing the world-opportunity caused by the war in Europe and the tremendous development that will follow when peace comes.

No other State has greater wealth of forest, mine, stream and field—we must have “men to match our mountains and men to match our plains.”

The United States is overflowing with money and now is the time to bring Alabama's manufacturing interests into close touch with the markets of the world.

# THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS

· INDEPENDENT, PATRIOTIC, FEARLESS

Stands ready to welcome the home-seeker, investor, skilled farmer, manufacturer or worker, who seeks a new location, to Alabama, where every possible advantage may be found tending toward the most favorable living conditions.

## ALABAMA IS ORGANIZED

As a unit, every county represented, to create, direct and maintain a new spirit of progress, and pledges the good faith of the entire State in support of the most comprehensive and skillfully directed forward movement ever inaugurated.

IF YOU want to keep in direct touch with this movement.

*Subscribe Now for*

## THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS

“The South's Greatest Newspaper”

BIRMINGHAM, - - - - - ALABAMA.



# The Birmingham Ledger

PUBLISHED AT BIRMINGHAM—"THE MAGIC CITY"

## IN THE HEART OF THE MINERAL DISTRICT WHICH PRODUCES ANNUALLY:

16,000,000 tons of coal.  
2,500,000 tons of pig iron.  
3,500,000 tons of coke.  
1,000,000 tons of steel shapes.

## IN THE HEART OF A STATE WHICH PRODUCED IN 1915:

66,900,000 bushels of corn.  
11,466,000 bushels of oats.  
8,800,000 bushels of potatoes.  
1,100,000 bales of cotton.  
362,000 tons of hay.

Herds of Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn cattle that sold at topnotch prices in the stock yards of St. Louis and Louisville.

## ALABAMA MUST LEAD THE SOUTH BECAUSE:

Her wholesale trade is enormous, its centers strategically located.  
Her factory products supply world markets.  
Her alfalfa lands produce three to five crops per year.  
Her soil is especially adapted to all kinds of crops.  
Her farmers who diversify in hogs, cattle, corn, oats, alfalfa, cowpeas, velvet beans, peanuts and sweet potatoes need nothing from the store for man or beast except salt and coffee.

**THE LEDGER** has always been the "Farmer's paper."

**THE LEDGER** was first to follow the establishment of rural routes in Alabama and place a daily newspaper in the homes of the farmers.

**THE LEDGER** has been active in the campaigns for crop diversification that have resulted in an enormous increase of grain production and of pure bred cattle and hogs; meat packing establishments are being built; cotton is no longer king.

**THE LEDGER** welcomes to Alabama intelligent farmers who understand the business. For them the opportunities of this great State are limitless.

**THE LEDGER** should reach YOU daily because YOU will find in it an honest reflex of what Alabama is and offers YOU.

Send your order today for

**THE BIRMINGHAM LEDGER**  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.





## LOW PRICED POWER IN ALABAMA

Manufacturers of all kinds need low priced power, otherwise their manufacturing costs are unnecessarily high. Northern Alabama especially offers this possibility. The Alabama Power Company has constructed and in operation a water power system in almost the geographical center of the state, Lock 12, on the Coosa River, which supplies power at present to manufacturing regions where more than half of the total power used in the state is located. Already we have over 80,000 H. P. in water and steam power in operation and are building new stations and additions which will add 50,000 H. P. more.

Water power is well known to be the best way to secure electrical power. Already after less than two years operation hundreds of manufacturers, ranging from one-fourth H. P. to over 3,000 H. P. are using power from our system to reduce their manufacturing costs. Our load is growing so fast that we are contemplating further increases in our generating capacity soon.

Let us submit information on the cost of power for any manufacturing that you may have. We will convince you that you will save money by locating in our territory.

WRITE TODAY FOR INFORMATION

ALABAMA

Brown-Marx Building



POWER CO.

Birmingham, Ala.





TRANSMISSION LINE OF ALABAMA POWER CO. NOTE THE STEEL SUPPORTING TOWERS

## RELIABLE POWER IN ALABAMA

Low priced power is not sufficient for manufacturers who are intent on showing profits on their investment. The power must be reliable; that is, always there when you want it day and night without a moment's delay. Power from our transmission system is always there—twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year. Our service records are open for your inspection. We maintain three transmission lines, of the most substantial construction, and two independent power plants to secure this reliability in our supply.

We can save money for YOU when YOUR plant is located near our systems. We are now supplying power in the following towns:

Anniston, Alexander City, Ashland, Attalla, Alabama City, Bessemer, Birmingham, Blocton, Blue Mountain City, Coldwater, Cottondale, Colemont, Decatur, Gadsden, Guntersville, Huntsville, Hartselle, Ironaton, Jacksonville, Jackson Shoals, Kellerman, Keystone, Lincoln, Lineville, Leeds, Lovick, New Decatur, Oxford, Piedmont, Pell City, Quenelda, Straven, Searles, Siluria, Spaulding, Sylacauga, Talladega, Tuscaloosa, West Blocton and Yolande.

You can locate them on the map. We are steadily extending our transmission system to reach other towns.

If you are seeking a new location for your present industry or are seeking to develop a new industry, let us work for you to show you what the real possibilities are in this region. We maintain a staff of experts on industrial power who are at your service without charge. Write us today about your requirements.

WRITE US TODAY

ALABAMA

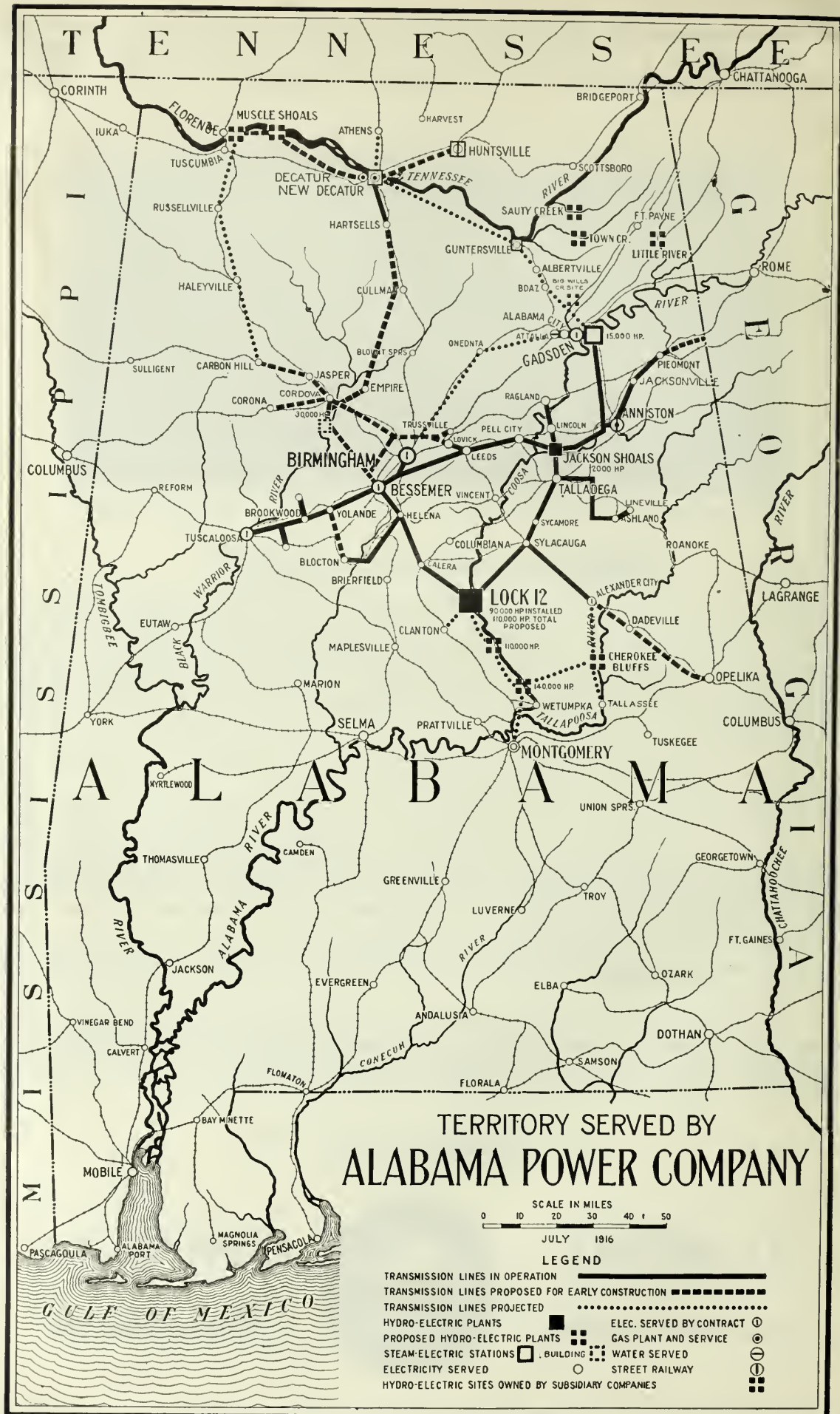
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POWER CO.

Birmingham, Ala.





ALABAMA IS DESTINED TO BECOME ONE OF THE GREATEST MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS IN THE WORLD. THE ABOVE MAP SHOWS HOW COMPLETELY THE LINES OF THE ALABAMA POWER COMPANY AFFORD CHEAP AND CONVENIENT POWER IN THE MIDST OF RAW MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.



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“DeBardleben”

“Ensley”

“Alice”

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## OPEN HEARTH STEEL

RAILS	BLOOMS	BILLETS	SLABS	BARS
	TWISTED SQUARES	SHEARED PLATES	ANGLES	
	TENNESSEE “SPECIAL TOOL STEEL”			

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## COAL

STEAM GAS BLACKSMITH DOMESTIC

## COKE

FURNACE FOUNDRY DOMESTIC

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Agency Established 1899

**FARM AND TIMBER  
LANDS DEPARTMENT**

Invite Correspondence

222 NORTH TWENTY-FIRST STREET

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## Joseph O. Thompson

301 American Trust Building

Birmingham, Alabama

**FOR SALE—  
LARGE BODIES  
ALFALFA LANDS**

### REFERENCES:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

UNION BANK & TRUST CO.,  
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

## Moseley, Henderson & Davis Realty Company

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

**REAL ESTATE AND  
RENTAL AGENTS**

**HANDLING BIRMINGHAM CITY  
PROPERTY AND SOUTHERN  
FARM LANDS.**

*Alabama Lands a Specialty*

Write, 'Phone or Come to See Us.

## J. E. PENNEY

**HAS LAND FOR SALE IN THE  
ALFALFA BELT**

In Greene County, Alabama, on the Queen & Crescent Railroad; in Barbour County near the Central of Georgia Railroad; and in Morgan, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison and Jackson Counties, Alabama. Land in large tracts suitable for colonization purposes or in small tracts from forty acres up.

Address:

**J. E. PENNEY**

302 American Trust Building,  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



# FARM LANDS

## SOME SAMPLES OF THE LISTINGS WE HAVE TO OFFER

**1,410 ACRES** located on good pike road 6 miles from Eufaula in Barbour County, Ala., bordered by Chattahoochee River, free from overflow and all level; 910 acres in cultivation all in one body. The soil is deep black sandy loam with clay sub-soil, and will produce a bale of cotton or from 50 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre. Well improved by nice 8 room home, 16 tenant houses, gin in operation, barns and outhouses. This is one of the best located, richest and best improved farms in the State. Price \$30.00 per acre on easy terms.

**2,000 ACRES** of lime land in Barbour County, Ala., 1 mile from Batesville; 700 acres in cultivation, balance in timber consisting mostly of pine (about 3,000,000 feet) and plenty of post oak. This land lies level to rolling and is improved with tenant houses, wells of water, etc. At least 1,200 to 1,500 acres of this land is fine alfalfa land that will stand the acid test. There is no richer or more productive tract of land in the county. Price \$10.00 per acre, on easy terms.

**2,400 ACRES** located near Demopolis in Marengo County, Ala., entire tract level and fitted for a stock farm; 800 acres alfalfa land, about 4,000,000 feet of virgin timber; lies on Tombig-

bee River; is well fenced and improved; good 12 room dwelling, 16 tenant houses, barns, etc. Price \$30.00 per acre on terms.

## WE SPECIALIZE IN FARM AND TIMBER LANDS ALL OVER ALA- BAMA AND ADJOINING STATES

Both improved and unimproved and in tracts ranging from 40 acres up to several thousand. If you are interested in lands that are as fertile and productive as any in the country, where you can farm for ten months in the year and which you can buy now for one-tenth of their actual value, get in touch with us.

*We Can Furnish Any References Required*

**BAILEY-JONES REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE COMPANY**

221 NORTH TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

# ALABAMA LAND BARGAINS

WE HAVE SOLD MORE FARMS THAN ANY FIRM IN ALABAMA DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS. WE OPERATE IN EVERY COUNTY AND ON ALL RAILROADS. WE CAN SATISFY YOUR REQUIREMENTS AS TO SOIL, LOCATION, IMPROVEMENTS AND TERMS. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE.

## INGRAM REALTY COMPANY

EMPIRE BUILDING.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



# Description of Macon County Farm

THIS PLACE HAS ABOUT 550 ACRES of cleared tillable land and about 500 additional acres that can be cleared and put in cultivation. It will raise all staple crops, such as corn, cotton, peas, potatoes, etc., and all kinds of fruits and vegetables. The soil is divided between a clay and a sand-and-clay mixed. Some sand with clay foundation, which is very desirable for the crops that are raised in this section, as it responds readily to fertilizer or the rotation of crops. On the uncleared land there is a fine lot of virgin timber and on the black bottom land there is a fine growth of hardwood. The place is well watered with a stream, springs and wells. There is a public road running through the place its entire length.

THE IMPROVEMENTS CONSIST OF one six-room cottage and twelve tenant houses, of from two to four rooms each. The place is well supplied with labor that can be had for the balance of the land if it is cleared. Along the stream there is a growth of switch cane, which furnishes excellent pasture in winter. During spring and summer it is abundantly supplied with wild grasses. The place has seven miles of wire fencing.

IT IS ONLY EIGHT MILES from Auburn, a town of 2,500, where the State Agricultural College is located. It is fifteen miles from Opelika, a town of 5,000, and about twelve miles from Tuskegee, a town of 2,500. The roads in this section are good. The distance of this property from the railroad makes it especially good for obtaining cheap labor that is easily handled.

For Price and Terms on the Above Plantation with Large List of Other Bargains, Address:

**GUS A. POPE, JR.,**

**REAL ESTATE SALES EXCLUSIVELY  
FARM LANDS**

219 North Twenty-first Street

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

## LAMAR COUNTY

**T**HIS county was formed in 1866 and contains 550 square miles. It is one of the western border counties that abuts upon the State of Mississippi. The general nature of the soil is red loam, hilly and broken with a mixture of sand.

The land is favorable to the livestock industry because of grasses and grains that are productive and with sufficient water and shade. Grasses grow spontaneously to luxuriant production.

The climate is equable and healthful. There is a wealth of undeveloped minerals, iron, coal and valuable building stone.

The rivers invite the use of the power they carry. There are saw mills, grist mills and flour mills on their banks. The forests are plentiful and abound in species of oak, hickory, ash and chestnut.

There are trunk lines of railroads that afford transportation to the industries. Cotton, corn, oats, etc., are grown.



PIN MONEY FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE—APIARY NEAR VERNON IN LAMAR COUNTY.



## LAUDERDALE COUNTY

By JESSE P. WHITE, J.R., Rogersville, Alabama.



LAUDERDALE is one of the most fertile counties in Alabama. It is situated in the north-west corner of Alabama, and is joined on two sides by the states of Tennessee and Mississippi. It was one of the first sections of Alabama settled by the whites and was organized as a county before the State was constituted. It was established in 1818 and named for the famous Indian fighter Col. Lauderdale of Tennessee, who fell in the battle of Talladega, December 23rd, 1814.



A FINE STAND OF WHEAT NEAR FLORENCE.

In the northern portion of the county the surface is somewhat more uneven than is that of the southern end.

The county is abundantly supplied with perpetual streams of water. Shoal, Cypress, Blue Water and Bluff creeks flow through the county from the north. Striking the southeastern boundary is Elk River. Besides these are many mountain springs containing both limestone and freestone water. There are several springs in the county that have medicinal properties, the most noted of these being Bailey Springs, a short distance from the town of Florence; Taylor Springs also has a local reputation. In every part of the county are to be found local industries, such as gins, grist and saw mills.

There are forests of valuable timber in every part of the county. These comprise several varieties of oak,

poplar, chestnut, beech, hickory, walnut, cherry and short leaf pine. In 1915 natural gas was discovered near Florence.

In this section excessive heat is unknown and extreme cold equally rare. The temperature in mid-winter falls only to 15 degrees, and in summer seldom exceeds 90 degrees. Northers, blizzards and hurricanes are unknown. The average rainfall is about 52 inches.

The chief pursuits of the people are farming, stock-raising and manufacturing, to all of which the county is admirably adapted.

The most common soil of this county is red loam containing sufficient lime to produce good crops of wheat, clover and other cultivated grasses. The soil in places is badly worn but the growth of leguminous crops soon restores it to a state of high fertility. This soil is suitable to a wide range of crops. Commercial fertilizers greatly increase the yield of cotton and grain.

Lauderdale County has the State Normal College and State High School. Through the entire county there are good local schools affording all the educational facilities necessary for common school instruction.

The people of this county are of a moral and religious character and have a system of churches of all denominations through the county.

The character of this county has been long established. The people are law-abiding and thrifty and the tone of society is elevating.

The city of Florence by water and rail has communication with all parts of the nation. She has connection by way of Tuscumbia with the great Southern Railway system and with the North and East by way of the Louisville & Nashville railroad system, both of which lines place her in close touch with good markets in every direction.

The banking institutions afford ample accommodations in supporting and promoting the trade and manufacturing interests; organized on substantial business principles with ample capital, they are complete links in the chain of industrial advantages which are becoming more and more conspicuous in the development of this section. Any worthy investor with but ordinary capital will find a hearty welcome from its financial men with all the assistance he can reasonably expect.

Lauderdale County has a fine system of post offices and rural routes. The express service at Florence over the Louisville & Nashville Railway is all that can be desired. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company serves in Florence in a most efficient manner, all its wires being placed in cables insuring them the best of protection from interference.

The city of Florence affords extraordinary advantages for manufacturing. Directly tributary to the city are all the elements that are necessary for a great manufacturing center. Near Florence in the States of Alabama and Tennessee are large deposits of coal and iron. Labor is abundant and living is economical. No city in the Union offers greater inducements to the large or small manufacturer than does Florence, Alabama.

## LAWRENCE COUNTY



THIS is one of the most attractive counties of the Valley of the Tennessee and was created in 1818. It was named in honor of Captain James Lawrence of Vermont, of the U. S. Navy, who was killed in the action between the Chesapeake and the Shannon.

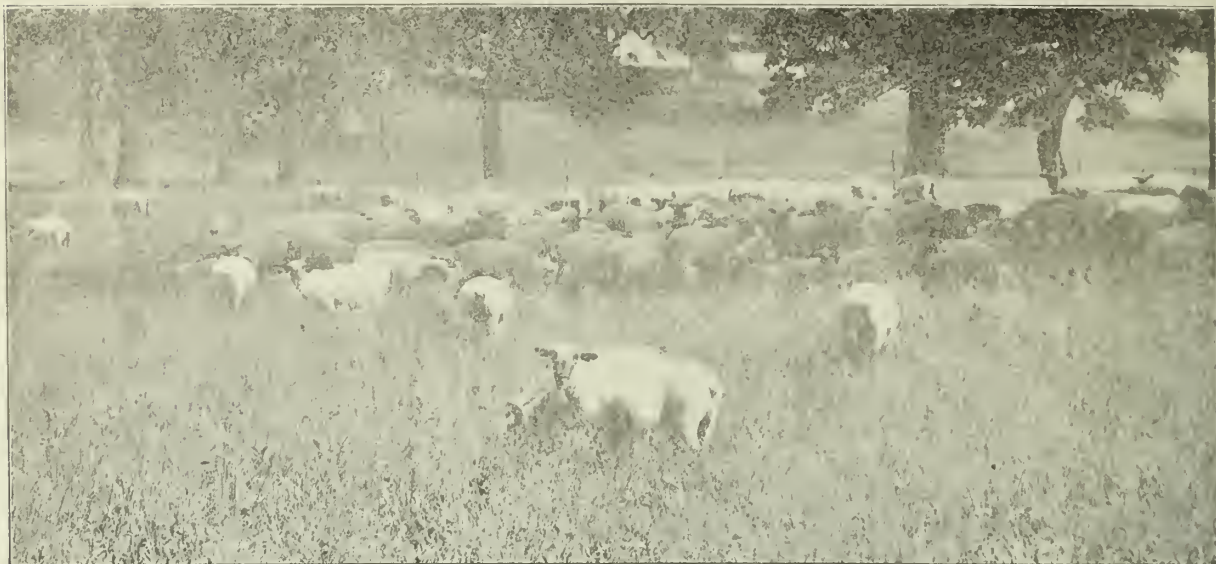
The area is 790 square miles, divided for the most part between two valleys, the Courtland and the Moulton. Both counties are productive of cotton, corn, the small grains, clover and truck crops. No lands are more favorable for all kinds of livestock than these.

A farmer with 640 acres near Courtland established a successful business by fattening mule colts for the New

Orleans market. He visited the farms of Middle Tennessee in search of mule colts, selecting those that promised to develop well. Bringing down carloads he fed them on home grown grains and hay and grazed them on grasses and red clover. In the fall he advertised to the New Orleans market, selling in a lump to a dealer. The stock cars were loaded at Courtland.

The creek swamps through the Moulton Valley provide pasture in plenty for hogs and the farmers produce their family pork with small cost. In the Courtland Valley is a large farm notable for breeding turf horses.





A FINE FLOCK OF SOUTH DOWNS ON A RANCH NEAR MOULTON, LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Wheat yields in the Courtland Valley are heavy and of fine quality. Oats is a heavy producer, sometimes from fifty to seventy-five bushels. Red clover yields as heavily as in Virginia.

Drinking water is of the best quality.

An experiment with grapes was made by one of the large land owners. He manufactured wine in large quantities and shipped numerous supplies of grapes to Northern markets.

The chief towns are Moulton, the county seat; Courtland and Leighton. The large estate of the late General Joseph Wheeler was in the Courtland Valley. Well-kept farms are scattered throughout the county and handsome country homes are numerous. The view from the mountains that skirt the Tennessee Valley is grand and scenes of great wildness and beauty are found in the interior.

## LEE COUNTY

**T**HIS county was formed in 1866, and, as might be supposed, was named in honor of General Robert E. Lee. It is of standard area, 600 square miles, and two distinct topographical districts divide the county. The surface is hilly in the north but in the south it is nearly level.



TIRY CALHOUN, CHAMPION CORN GROWER OF LEE COUNTY; W. S. LOUNSBURY, OF OPELIKA; AND I. T. QUINN, OF MONTGOMERY.



CORN CLUB BOYS ASSEMBLING TO ATTEND A LECTURE AT THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Grey and red lands prevail. They are generally productive and under intelligent cultivation crops grow and mature rapidly. The rainfall is absorbed so readily that cultivation is little delayed by that cause.

Agriculture has been greatly encouraged by the educational institutions in this vicinity,—the State Polytechnic Institute at Auburn and the Tuskegee Institute for negroes founded by the late Booker T. Washington.

Lee County lays claim to leadership among the counties of Alabama in manual training schools and road improvement. The manual training school system is original. The practice of the school is to borrow from the Polytechnic Institute an advanced pupil to act as



teacher for a specified time; he is then changed to another so that the school is supplied from an exhaustless source.

Under the lately established road law the farmers of Lee County are invited to do certain work on the roads at a fixed price per mile. For this the roads are divided into sections. The authorities are well pleased with the innovation.

The staple products are cotton, corn, the small grains, etc. Some fruits have been cultivated with gratifying success, especially the grape and peach.

Water is plentiful. Perennial creeks, springs and wells abound. The Chattahoochee flows on the eastern and the Tallapoosa on the western boundary.



BOYS' CORN CLUBS RECREATION ON THE GROUNDS OF THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.



BOYS' CORN CLUBS MARCHING TO THE FARM FROM THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Transportation is sufficient to reach any of the great markets. Several trunk lines of railroad traverse the county.

Opelika is the county seat. Auburn, Salem and Brownville are prosperous towns.

By winning the \$1,000 silver cup for producing the best short staple cotton shown at the American Land & Irrigation Exposition in New York City, Hon. James A. Wade won state-wide recognition in Alabama and was elected Commissioner of Agriculture.

# “AUBURN” ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

*The Oldest School of Technology in the South*

Summer Session, June 8—July 19, 1916

Next Sessions Begins Wednesday, September 13, 1916

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- I. College of Engineering and Mines—Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical and Mining Engineering, Architecture, Metallurgy, Mechanic Arts, Technical Drawing, Machine Design, etc.
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- III. Academic College—History, English, Mathematics, Latin, German, French, Spanish, Physics and Astronomy, Political Economy, Psychology.  
Department of Education.—Psychology, Educational Psychology, Sociology, Educational Sociology, History of Education, Philosophy of Education, School Supervision and Administration, Methodology.
- IV. College of Veterinary Medicine—(Three Years).

*For General Catalogue and Detailed Information Address*

**CHAS. C. THACH, M. A., LL. D., President,**  
AUBURN, ALA.

“The South has become one of the great factors in the growing strength of the Nation, and the natural resources there have only begun to be appreciated.”—John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of American Republics.



## LIMESTONE COUNTY



**TERRITORIAL** county originated in 1818 containing 596 square miles. It lies between the Tennessee River and the State of Tennessee, north and south, and between Madison and Lauderdale counties, east and west.

The agricultural character of the soil is practically the same as in Lauderdale.

The county is well watered by the Tennessee and Elk rivers and by flowing creeks. Forest growth is abundant. Hickory, walnut, red oak, white oak, white and red gum, cherry.

Grasses, clovers, etc., suitable for livestock grow luxuriantly and with the water present the opening here for the livestock industry is admirable. The people are ambitious to increase their educational advantages. The public schools flourish and are excellent.

The county has been the home of several citizens whose careers are identified most honorably with the government of the State.

For special land bargains in Lawrence County write to J. E. PENNEY, 302 American Trust Building, Birmingham, Alabama.

Walker produced 232 37/56 bushels of corn on one acre of sandy loam soil in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.



MAKING HAY WHERE THE SUN SHINES BRIGHTEST—  
NEAR ATHENS.

## LOWNDES COUNTY



**LOWNDES COUNTY** is situated slightly to the south of the geographical center of the State of Alabama. It contains approximately 720 square miles. The land in this county is varied; it comprises sand, hammock, prairie and many intermediate grades of soil.

The rainfall is generally even and well distributed. A soil survey of the county is being made at the present writing. In a short while information can be obtained from Washington concerning the various soils and the crops peculiarly adapted to them.

Lowndes County has expended within two years the sum of \$150,000.00 on roads. The pikes of the county are complimented by every tourist motoring through our borders. More roads will be built from time to time, as the people fully realize the importance of this great help along the line of advancement.

Lowndes County has been declared free of the Texas cattle tick after a swift fight against them. This county was cleared of ticks more quickly than any county in

any State in the Union—through the splendid co-operation of all the farmers and cattle owners. And now the cattle and dairy business has taken on an impetus that promises to make Lowndes the leading cattle county in the State. Fine bulls have been shipped in; the herds are improving and fencing is steadily being put about large tracts of pasture land. Fence wire comes in by carload lots.

The principal crops grown in Lowndes are cotton, corn, peas and hay. Alfalfa does well and diversification has brought out the fact that Lowndes has some of the best trucking lands in the South.

Melilotus grows wild on the prairies and thousands of dollars worth of the seed are shipped to northern and western markets each year.

There are several places where steamboat landings can be made for freight purposes on the banks of the Alabama River, thus affording competition with the railroads and bringing about a reduction in rates for transportation.

Lowndes County has three railroads; the Louisville & Nashville, the Western of Alabama, and the Hayneville & Montgomery.

The schools of the county are high class and well attended. The county high school is situated at Ft. Deposit. There are two intermediate high schools in other sections besides the regular graded schools in all the communities.

The churches are noted for benevolence and free donations by members to all good causes. Lowndes County is destined to be one of the leaders of the entire State along many lines.

For more detailed information concerning Lowndes County and lists of land for sale, address the following:

W. L. C. Haigler, Hayneville, Ala.  
Joseph Norwood, Ft. Deposit, Alabama.  
A. F. Brooks, Ft. Deposit, Alabama.  
N. J. Bell, Calhoun, Alabama.



POLLED ANGUS HERDS DO WELL IN LOWNDES COUNTY.

No single element has been more potent a factor in the development of Alabama, than her newspapers. Their influence and strength have grown proportionately; and best of all they have earned and acquired the confidence of their readers.





NATIVE MULES AT WORK FOR KING COTTON ON THE BROAD ACRES OF LOWNDES COUNTY.

## MACON COUNTY

**I**N MACON COUNTY is located the famous Tuskegee Institute, the greatest educational center for negroes in the South. It was founded by Booker T. Washington, one of the most truly capable educators our country has produced. Upwards of \$7,000,000 is invested in the land and buildings belonging to the institution, and it has received substantial financial support from a number of our most public spirited philanthropists.

The county was named by (U. S.) Senator Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, a former statesman.

The lands of Macon County are well drained. In the northwest is the Tallapoosa River, on the western boundaries, the Chewacta and Big Swamp creeks. There is a great diversity of land, but most of it is fertile.

The lands of the State Polytechnic Institute and Tuskegee Institute both apply a large acreage to diversification of crops with remarkable success.

In the southern precincts the land is specially produc-

tive, due to a soil of lime loam and sand. Cotton, corn, scarlet clover, velvet beans, field peas, millet, sugarcane, and peanuts are most successfully grown by competent farmers.

The second railroad built in Alabama, now known as the Western, runs through Macon for 27 miles. This road opened a large commerce in granite of excellent quality.

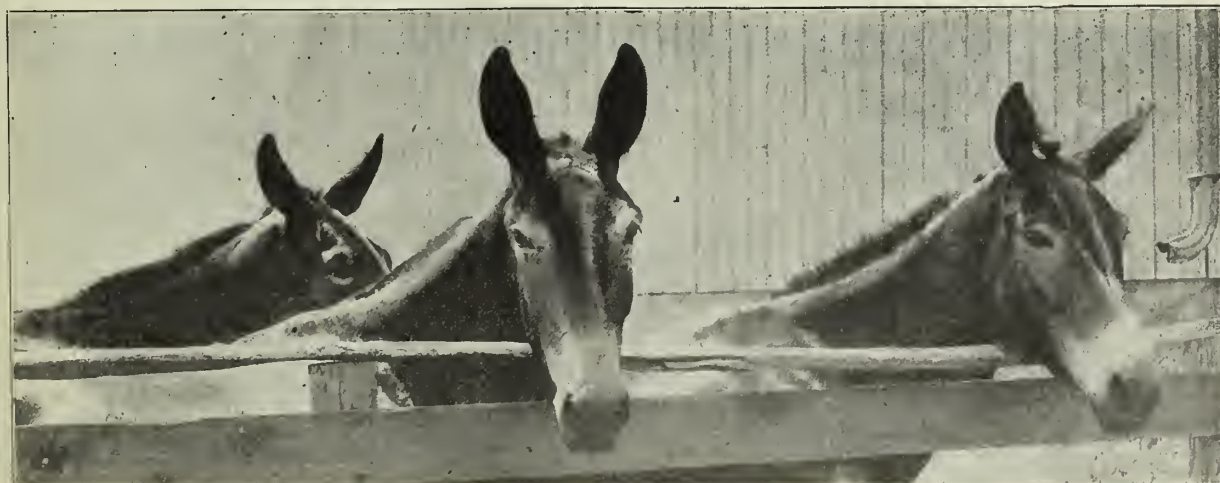
The timber is principally oak, hickory, poplar, beech, gum, elm, and magnolia. The growth of oak in some parts is majestic. The water supply is ample and the drinking water from wells and springs in all parts is unusually good.

Tuskegee is the county seat and has been for many years the home of high education for both sexes. In all parts of the county good schools are maintained.

For special land bargains in Macon County write to: GUS A. POPE, JR., 219 North Twenty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala.

Alfred C. Gladden produced 226 3/4 bushels of corn on one acre of sandy loam bottom soil in Etowah County, Alabama.

"The coal and iron tonnage of the State of Alabama is over six times as great as the tonnage of the entire cotton crop of the United States; the State ranks as second in the Union in the production of coke, third in the production of ore, fourth in iron and fifth in coal."—Thomas Gibson in Moody's Magazine.



ALABAMA DEMOCRATS SEEKING TO SERVE. THEY GROW THIS KIND OF PERFECTION NEAR TUSKEGEE.





MADISON COUNTY GROWS PRIZE WINNING HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

## MADISON COUNTY

By CLARENDON DAVIS, President Chamber of Commerce  
Huntsville, Ala.

**M**ADISON COUNTY has 800 square miles of territory, 512,000 acres of land, and a mean elevation of between 550 and 850 feet above sea level. Hill and mountain elevation above surrounding country 200 to 1,000 feet; 225,000 acres in cultivation.

Population, 50,000. Property assessment, \$13,500,000; actual value, \$50,000,000; increased value ten years, 60 per cent. State and county tax rate, one fifty. School attendance, 6,500 children.

An abundance of clear, pure spring water. Huntsville's spring affords daily 24,000,000 gallons, Braham Spring 7,000,000, Bird Spring 10,000,000 gallons and thousands of smaller springs arising in the foothills and tracing her valleys with sparkling streams of pure water. Wells of water of curative properties for the cure of kidney diseases, indigestion and many other complaints.

The climate is mild and pleasant, outdoor work possible the year round. The summers are long and the winters short. There are but short periods of the year when the ground cannot be occupied by crops of some kind.

In farm products the banner county of the state, having for 30 years won the first prize at the annual state fair. A county capable of being made the premier grain-producing county of the United States.

Cotton crop 30,000 bales. Corn crop, 1913, one million dollars.

Farm labor can be had in Madison County from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board.

### Yield

Corn—46 per cent under cultivation. The average yield of corn from 75 to 100 bushels to the acre. 1914 market, 80 cents.

Cotton—44 per cent under cultivation. The average yield of cotton is three-fourths bale to the acre. Corn and cotton constitute the most important crops of the county at present. 1913 market, 12 cents per pound.

Wheat—According to the census of 1910 it occupied 2,422 acres. The yield varies from 16 to 38 bushels to the acre, according to the fertility of the soil. 1914 market \$1.00 per bushel.

Hay—The hay crop comprises crabgrass, Johnson grass, red top clover and some timothy. Cow peas are also used for this purpose. The area occupied by these

crops is approximately 16,000 acres. Cow pea hay averages from 1 to 1½ tons to the acre, while oat hay runs from ½ to 1 ton per acre. 1914 market, \$18.00 per ton.

Nursery Stock—The growing of nursery stock has become an important industry in this county. These fruit trees are supplemented by several varieties of grapes, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries. Under favorable conditions the yield of fruit is abundant.

Sorghum for syrup, red clover, crimson clover, peanuts, rye and alfalfa are crops of minor importance now, but with the interest that is being developed in agriculture, they are destined to have an important place in the crop systems of the future.

Sorghum—The average yield is from 2 to 8 tons per acre. 1914 market, \$15.00 per ton.

Sorghum Seed—The average yield is 30 bushels per acre. 1914 market, \$1.00 per bushel.

Sorghum for Syrup—The average yield is from 100 to 300 gallons per acre. 1914 market, 40 cents per gallon.

Irish Potatoes yield from 100 to 150 bushels to the acre. 1914 market, \$1.00 per bushel.

Sweet Potatoes yield from 100 to 300 bushels to the acre. 1914 market, \$1.00 per bushel.

Oats yield from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. 1914 market, 50 cents per bushel.

Millet yields from 1 to 2 tons per acre. 1914 market, \$12.00 per ton.

Peanuts yield from 15 to 40 bushels per acre. 1914 market, \$1.00 per bushel.

Strawberries range from 2,000 to 4,000 quarts per acre. 1914 market, 12½ cents per quart.

By using about one ton of lime to the acre it will be found that the yield will increase about 25 per cent. Delivered, \$1.50 per ton in any part of county.

### Some Corn Growers

Thomas Clift (a Corn Club boy) raised 137 bushels on one acre. Clarendon Davis (farmer) produced 3,220 bushels on 50 acres, 64 bushels per acre. Leo Johnson (farmer) in 1913 produced on 40 acres 3,040 bushels, 76 bushels per acre; in 1914, 22,000 bushels on 530 acres. Jno. Hauer (truck farmer and gardener) produced 80 bushels per acre. Isom Hobbs (farmer) produced 100 bushels per acre. Mr. Hobb's address is Farley, Ala. The other gentlemen are all of Huntsville.





FARM SCENE IN MADISON COUNTY.

#### Other Grains Can be Produced in Proportion

Among the alfalfa growers in this valley who cut from 4 to 6 tons per acre are: Messrs. Jno. Scott, Tracy Pratt, W. W. Bennett, Capt. Keller and S. F. Morine.

Mr. Charles Shinkle, a German farmer of Chase, Ala., produced 156½ gallons sorghum molasses from nine-sixteenths of an acre, sold for 50 cents per gallon, and 200 pounds of blades and 15 bushels of seed sold for \$1.00 per bushel.

Mr. Isom Hobbs, of Farley, Ala., produced 80 bushels of winter oats per acre and now has a fine stand of volunteer oats on same ground without sowing this year, 1914.

Thompson Bros., Madison, Ala., 100 bushels of oats per acre this year, 1914.

Mr. R. L. Hughes, of Huntsville, Ala., has made an average of 150 24-quart crates of berries (3,600 quarts of strawberries) per acre for the last two years, 1913 and 1914.

Mr. F. B. Faucett, of Huntsville, Ala., R. F. D No. 1, produced 315 gallons of sorghum at 50 cents per gallon and 25 bushels of seed per acre this year, 1914. Seed, \$1.00 per bushel.

Mr. P. J. Thullen, the Bee Man of Huntsville, Ala., has produced 150 pounds of extracted honey to a colony and three supers of comb honey to a colony. Thirty-four sections netted \$12.50 and a great production of honey in the future is very promising.

Mr. Jas. Fisk, the Watermelon King, of Hazelgreen,

Ala., produced one melon that weighed 84 pounds. Two-horse wagon load averaged 64 pounds.

#### Some Good Results 1914

Below is given some results of up-to-date farming by live, energetic farmers for 1914:

Mr. C. B. Fudge has 3,000 bushels of sweet potatoes on ten acres, 1914.

Mr. John Hauer has 200 bushels Irish potatoes to the acre; 6,000 three-pound heads early cabbage per acre; 6,000 six-pound heads late cabbage per acre, 1914.

Mr. John Scott raised 40 bushels of oats per acre and on the same ground this same season (1914) he has 60 bushels of corn per acre.

Mr. D. C. Finney has 40 bushels of onions on one-fourth acre, 1914.

Mr. W. B. Matkins has two bales of cotton to the acre this year, 1914.

Mr. M. Brosemer has 40 bushels of wheat per acre this year, 1914.

Mr. Frank Hereford has 44 bushels of wheat per acre, 1914.

Crops can be rotated, growing two or more crops the same season.

#### Nursery Business in Madison County, Alabama

Some thirty years ago Major W. F. Hikes immigrated into Madison County, Alabama. Being a nurseryman by profession he realized that he had discovered an ideal



A GOOD YIELD OF HAIRY VETCH ON A FARM NEAR HUNTSVILLE.





THE "PEERLESS" VARIETY OF IRISH POTATOES IS A PROLIFIC CROP IN MADISON.

spot for the propagation of fruit and other trees, both useful and ornamental, and decided to locate and develop the growing of trees and shrubbery for the market.

From this small beginning has grown an industry of great importance. All kinds of fruit, nut and ornamental trees, roses and shrubbery are now grown in Madison County and shipped to all parts of the United States. Fully three thousand acres of land are devoted to the nursery business in this county, growing and shipping about 250 carloads of trees from Huntsville and Chase each year. The pay rolls of the several nurseries now engaged in business in Madison County will approximate \$75,000.00 per year, practically all of which is spent at home. These nurseries give employment the year round to a great many people, paying good wages and affording good working conditions.

Ready market at the best market prices for all farm products and live stock.

#### Good Roads

There are 400 miles of surfaced pikes, 500 miles of graded roads, 100 steel bridges, 25 concrete bridges and culverts. Madison County being third in road and bridge improvement in the State.

Huntsville, the county seat, with a new and up-to-date courthouse. A beautiful and pleasant place as a winter resort. Many Northern families spending their winters here. Monte Sano, a spur of the Cumberland Mountains four miles from the city, is an attractive summer resort. Many of Huntsville's citizens have summer homes there. Madison County has about 250 Northern families and about 100 German families from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and many other Northern states who are prosperous and contented.

The name and address of any of these families will be furnished to interested parties upon application.

Modern dwelling houses rent from \$18.00 to \$35.00. Board at private boarding houses, \$18.00 to \$35.00. There is a splendid opening for an apartment house.

Capital and labor have always been on the best of friendly terms. Such troubles as labor strikes are unknown to this locality, and wages will compare with those of any city of the same size in the United States.

#### Live Stock

Madison County has the advantage of a climate which is mild enough to permit the stock to thrive with the minimum amount of housing. Nutritious grasses afford the finest pasturage for the greater part of the year. Winter forage crops permit grazing all through the

"winter" months. The land will grow good crops of corn, and the county in every section is well supplied with pure water, and few farms are so situated that the fields are not well watered. The home markets furnish a far larger demand for beef and pork and dairy products than can be supplied at present without calling upon the North, and the State is far from producing at present the mules and horses which are needed for farm, mine and factory use, though there are as fine advantages for raising them as are to be found in the regions from which the greatest number come.

#### Stock Raising

The requisites of profitable stock raising are the grasses and other foods. The list of grasses and forage crops which have been given show that Madison County is better fixed for grazing and feeding stock than are the stock growing states of the West. One stock food which is without a superior in the cheap production of beef is cotton seed meal, and that is a Madison County product.

#### Horses and Mules

In the Tennessee Valley are stock farms that are producing the finest horses and mules. They show that this industry needs only to be carried on by the farmers to give them the best results. Beef is produced in Madison County at 3 to 4 cents a pound. A Northern farmer in the Tennessee Valley sold in 1910 two steers which weighed 3,780 pounds and which brought him \$207.90. This farmer raises graded stock, a cross of short-horns and scrubs. In the sandy soil region, men who have given attention to the industry have found that they are able to cheaply produce good beef, and in that section the industry is growing.

#### Beef

A representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently said: "As fine beef cattle can be made in both the alfalfa and sandy sections of Alabama as in any section of the United States, and I am of the opinion that cattle can be grown more cheaply here than in any other section." There is no need, however, to look to the North for a market at present, and will not be until Alabama and other Southern States have gone into the stock business on a sufficient scale to make them shippers instead of consumers of meat products. That such a period will speedily arrive there is no doubt, for they have the lands and the advantages to bring it about, and the work of enterprising people and the education of the farmers along stock growing lines, as well as the influx of farmers from other sections have started a stock growing interest that is rapidly spreading.



COWPEAS ARE USED IN MADISON TO ADD NITROGEN TO ITS ALREADY FERTILE SOIL.



### Hogs

For hogs there is the same advantage in Madison County as there is for cattle. The conditions are all in favor of the cheapest production of pork. It has been produced as low as two cents a pound. For the hog Madison County has such crops as alfalfa, cowpeas, soy beans, rape, Canada peas, rye, clover, peanuts, chufas, sweet potatoes, turnips, which are often raised for swine food, and the grasses. There is a succession of crops throughout the year and the hog can usually get his living from the field, with the minimum fattening for market. Experimental work at the Auburn station showed gains in the hogs at a cost of \$1.96 a hundred pounds with corn and soy bean pasture and \$2.28 on corn and peanut pasture. The cheapest gains are made by hogs on pasture and on leguminous crops. This fact gives to the Southern States, like Alabama, a great advantage over the North in producing cheap pork. One farmer, who sells \$6,000 to \$8,000 worth of hogs each year says he makes his pork at four cents a pound. Other authorities agree that the cost is from three to four cents.

Through the kindness of Col. W. F. Garth, the owner of Piedmont Stock Farm, we give some of its early history and its present high standing in the live stock world.

Then Sentinel Wilkes 2499 was brought to Piedmont, and he too began to sire speed, getting such performers as Texas, 2.10½, Johnny Smoker, 2.10½, and Valleau, 2.11, and he too through his daughters is proving that his was prepotent blood.

The next stallion of note brought to the farm was Re-Election, 2.23½ (13219). His has proven a Golden Cross for any blood crossed with it. In the first cross he has sired such performers as Fair Margaret, 2.07¾, Refina, 2.08½, Capt. Sampson, 2.10½, and his daughters have produced such sterling race horses as King Clansman, 2.06¾, Dan, 2.09½, etc.

The next stallion placed at the head of the farm was the Clansman, 2.12½ (40942). He was bred at Piedmont and is already (although a young horse, with opportunities not the best) the sire of King Clansman, 2.06¾, one of the largest money winners of the past season; Clestine Trial, 2.08 (and if she had been driven with rubber reins would have proven a sensational three-year-old), and others.

The brood mares are in keeping with the stallions and many other winners have been turned out by this farm.

There is also a very fine herd of Berkshire hogs on this place, headed by the Junior Champion yearling boar of 1912 Champion's Royal.



IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ONE ACRE OF ALFALFA IN MADISON COUNTY WILL PRODUCE 1,000 POUNDS OF PORK.

### Thoroughbreds

The conviction that the great Tennessee Valley was perfectly adapted to the growing of all kinds of live stock, and particularly high-bred horses, is shown by reading some old turf notes written in the early part of the nineteenth century, when such men as Jackson, of Colbert County; McLares of Morgan County; Capt. Nicolas Davis, of Limestone County; and the Majors Boardman and Turner and others of this county, were engaged in breeding and racing thoroughbreds. At that time many of the best of the old-time thoroughbreds were imported by one or the other of these men, among which were Leviathan, Glencoe, and many others; their studs were among the very best in the country.

Knowing that if they were successful in breeding the best thoroughbreds that the trotter would just as naturally thrive on the succulent pastures of our limestone land, where we have nearly twelve months of sunshine and few days when stock of any kind have to be housed. With these thoughts in mind Piedmont Farm was established in a modest way in 1887, and has steadily grown until its present proportions were attained.

The first stallion of note at the head of this farm was Bosticks Altamont, Jr., 1764, who at that time was regarded one of the greatest sires of the South; after coming to Piedmont, among others he sired Miss Willamont, 2.07½, and Arlington, 2.09½, the value of his blood through his daughters has continued to assert itself.

A nice herd of Jerseys are kept on this place and the owners are contemplating putting the Herefords as the production of beef cattle now offers many inducements.

As has been said before, with the salubrious climate and fertile lands of this God-favored section, no part of the United States can produce a better grade of live stock from the lordly trotter to the practical beef cow and money getting hog at as small a cost, quality considered, than the county of Madison in the Great State of Alabama. Piedmont Farm has been the pioneer in this undertaking and from an all cotton farm began diversifying many years ago. And while yield of cotton in 1914 was about three-fourths of a bale to the acre the corn crop was over 50 bushels to the acre and the wheat averaged 27 bushels. What was done years ago at Piedmont the low price of cotton is now forcing others to do, and no section will respond more rapidly to the improved methods of farming than this, and the price of land will more than double in the next five years.

Headquarters for the Tennessee Valley Berkshire Association. This Association is the owner of the Champion Royal, \$760.00 boar.

Numbers of cars of fine cattle shipped in for breeding purposes. The eradication of the tick enables cattle to be shipped to all parts of the world.

Ex-Secretary Wilson and Secretary Houston, of the U. S. Agricultural Department, both stated that the United States must look to the South for the raising of



cattle, as the climate of these states allowed grazing the year round.

The following is the 1910 Government Census from the Thirteenth Bulletin on Agriculture in Madison County:

### Government Report

Population .....	47,041
Population in 1900.....	43,702
Number of all farms.....	5,854
Number of all farms in 1900 .....	5,142
Color and nativity of farmers:	
Native white .....	3,244
Foreign-born white.....	15
Negro and other nonwhite.....	2,595
Number of farms, classified by size:	
Under 3 acres.....	1
3 to 9 acres.....	113
10 to 19 acres .....	497
20 to 49 acres .....	2,831

Land .....	6,679,591
Land in 1900.....	3,695,365
Buildings .....	2,074,182
Buildings in 1900 .....	1,087,225
Implements and machinery.....	432,107
Implements, etc., in 1900.....	290,680
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees .....	1,761,262
Domestic animals, etc., in 1900.....	950,531

Per cent of value of all property in—	
Land .....	61.0
Buildings .....	18.9
Implements and machinery .....	3.9
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees .....	16.1

Average values:	
All property per farm.....	\$1,870
Land and buildings per farm .....	1,495
Land per acre .....	16.34
Land per acre in 1900.....	9.48



PURE BRED SHORT HORN HERDS ARE INCREASING IN THE VALLEY OF THE TENNESSEE.

50 to 99 acres.....	1,328
100 to 174 acres.....	659
175 to 259 acres.....	215
260 to 499 acres.....	150
500 to 999 acres.....	54
1,000 acres and over.....	6

### Land and Farm Area

Approximate land area.....	acres..	519,040
Land in farms.....	acres..	408,781
Land in farms in 1900.....	acres..	389,970
Improved land in farms.....	acres..	245,056
Improved land in farms in 1900.....	acres..	225,384
Woodland in farms.....	acres..	141,899
Other unimproved land in farms.....	acres..	21,826
Per cent of land area in farms.....		78.8
Per cent of farm land improved .....		59.9
Average acres per farm.....		69.8
Average improved acres per farm.....		41.9

### Value of Farm Property

All farm property.....	\$10,947,142
All farm property in 1900.....	6,023,801
Per cent increase, 1900-1910.....	81.7

### Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges)

Farms reporting domestic animals.....	5,534
Value of domestic animals.....	dollars.. 1,708,895

#### Cattle:

Total number.....	19,181
Dairy cows.....	8,362
Other cows.....	2,760
Yearling heifers .....	2,776
Calves .....	2,912
Yearling steers and bulls.....	1,593
Other steers and bulls.....	778
Value .....	dollars.. 282,628

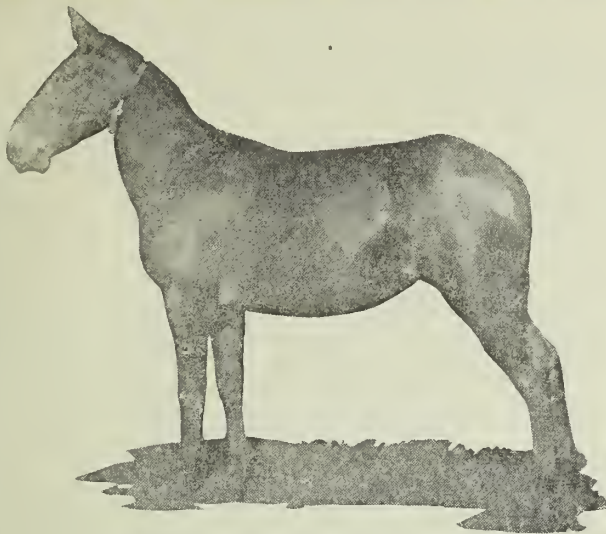
#### Horses:

Total number.....	4,840
Mature horses.....	4,305
Yearling colts .....	344
Spring colts .....	191
Value .....	dollars.. 482,029

#### Mules:

Total number.....	7,259
Mature mules.....	7,008
Yearling colts .....	194
Spring colts .....	57
Value .....	dollars.. 828,416





ONE OF MADISON'S PRIZE PRODUCTS.

Color and nativity of tenants:	
Native white .....	1,728
Foreign-born white .....	3
Negro and other nonwhite.....	2,168

### Farms Operated by Managers

Number of farms.....	22
Number of farms in 1900.....	34
Land in farms.....acres..	7,467
Improved land in farms.....acres..	3,674
Value of land and buildings.....dollars..	273,373

### Mortgage Debt Reports

For all farms operated by owners:	
Number free from mortgage debt.....	1,238
Number with mortgage debt.....	656
Number with no mortgage report.....	39
For farms consisting of owned land only:	
Number reporting debt and amount.....	415
Value of their land and buildings.....dollars..	1,254,415
Amount of mortgage debt.....dollars..	376,209
Per cent of value of land and buildings.....	30.0

### Live Stock Products

#### Dairy Products

Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products .....	7,321
Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced.....	7,115
Milk—Produced .....	1,970,687
Sold .....	67,646
Cream sold.....	95
Butter fat sold.....	.....
Butter—Produced .....	681,933
Sold .....	104,617
Cheese—Produced .....	.....
Sold .....	.....

Asses and burros:	
Number .....	50
Value .....	6,077
Swine:	
Total number.....	20,810
Mature hogs.....	15,132
Spring pigs .....	5,678
Value .....	96,096
Sheep:	
Total number.....	3,588
Rams, ewes, and wethers.....	2,245
Spring lambs.....	1,343
Value .....	11,151
Goats:	
Number .....	1,576
Value .....	2,498

### Poultry and Bees

Number of poultry of all kinds.....	129,203
Value .....	49,728
Number of colonies of bees.....	1,363
Value .....	2,639

### Farms Operated by Owners

Number of farms.....	1,933
Number of farms in 1900.....	1,817
Per cent of all farms.....	33.0
Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	35.3
Land in farms.....acres..	238,690
Improved land in farms.....acres..	111,551
Value of land and buildings.....dollars..	4,637,384

#### Degree of ownership:

Farms consisting of owned land only.....	1,403
Farms consisting of owned and hired land.....	530

#### Color and nativity of owners:

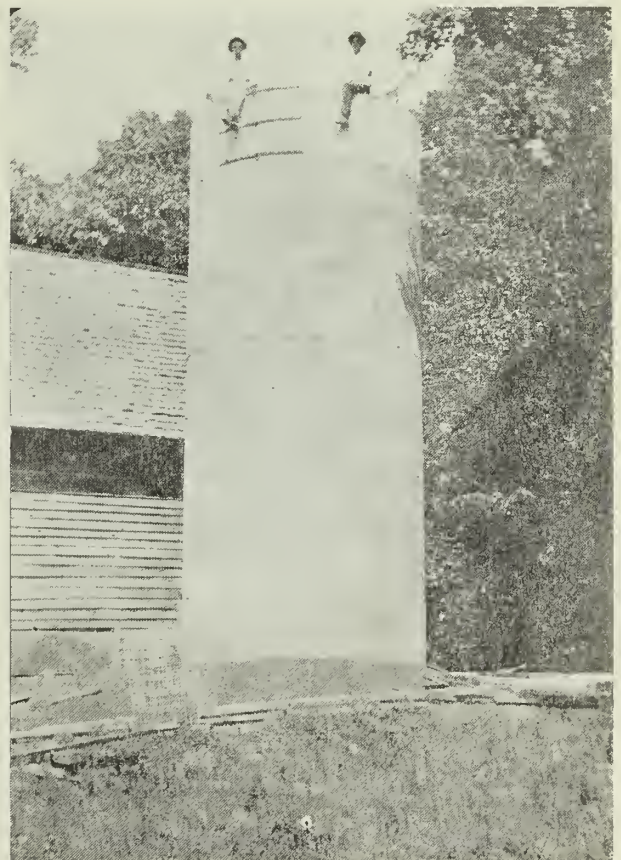
Native white.....	1,496
Foreign-born white.....	12
Negro and other nonwhite.....	425

### Farms Operated by Tenants

Number of farms.....	3,899
Number of farms in 1900.....	3,291
Per cent of all farms.....	66.6
Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	64.0
Land in farms.....acres..	162,624
Improved land in farms.....acres..	129,831
Value of land and buildings.....dollars..	3,843,016

#### Form of tenancy:

Share tenants.....	2,381
Share-cash tenants.....	53
Cash tenants.....	1,424
Tenure not specified.....	41



A CONCRETE SILO UNDER CONSTRUCTION. UNIQUE IN THAT A WATER TANK WILL OCCUPY THE TOP OF THE STRUCTURE.



# T H E A L A B A M A L A N D B O O K

Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream.....dollars...	141,540
Receipts from sale of dairy products.....dollars...	33,995

## Poultry Products

Poultry—Raised .....	number...	220,458
Sold .....	number...	50,830
Eggs—Produced .....	dozens...	661,306
Sold .....	dozens...	333,851
Value of poultry and eggs produced.....dollars...		169,325
Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs.....dollars...		72,638

## Honey and Wax

Honey produced .....	pounds...	8,688
Wax produced.....	pounds...	418
Value of honey and wax produced.....dollars...		1,093

## Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair

Wool, fleeces shorn.....	number...	1,576
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn.....	number...	6
Value of wool and mohair produced.....dollars...		1,294

## Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered

Calves—Sold or slaughtered.....	number...	1,144
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered.....	number...	8,380
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—		
sold .....	number...	710
Swine—Sold or slaughtered.....	number...	17,036
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaugh-		
tered .....	number...	1,309
Receipts from sale of animals.....	dollars...	246,276
Value of animals slaughtered.....	dollars...	189,080

## HUNTSVILLE

### The Undisputed Queen of the Tennessee Valley

By P. O. AIKEN, Secretary Huntsville Chamber of Commerce.

The city of Huntsville is one of the most progressive cities in the South. Her commercial enterprises, the foundation of any city's life, are large and varied. The educational advantages are well abreast of the commercial and industrial activities, and the religious and social life of the beautiful old town are all that the most fastidious could possibly desire.

Huntsville is the seat of Madison County and is in the heart of the celebrated Tennessee Valley, surrounded by a large and fertile agricultural, cotton, fruit and stock raising country, making it the most important commercial center of the entire valley territory. As a cotton manufacturing point Huntsville is today without a rival in this entire section.

States. This is a distinction any section should be proud of, as it is the most vital factor in the life of any community. During the Civil War the Federals used Huntsville as an army hospital and supply station. During the Spanish-American War it was again chosen by the government as a health camp for soldiers returning from the fever laden sections of the tropics.

Tourists are familiar with what is known as the old Southern style of architecture. If they were to visit Huntsville and Madison County, they would find many examples of these beautiful old homes at their best. The long driveway flanked by majestic trees on either side; the beds of old fashioned perennials; and, above all, the stately mansion with its stone portico, Grecian columns



TYPES OF SOUTHERN HOMES.

The water supply of the city is far above the average, and to the "back to nature" advocate this should commend itself, as the water supply for the entire city comes from a mammoth spring which has a daily capacity of 24,000,000 gallons of sparkling water, its purity proven by government test.

The population in 1910 was 7,611, but the city's corporate limits have not been extended for one hundred years; in reality they were reduced in 1909. Including the manufacturing districts just outside the city limits the population is 22,000.

Owing to the altitude, the mild climate, the freedom from malaria, and the pure water and cleanliness, Huntsville is the healthiest place to be found anywhere. The recent report of the surgeon general of the United States army actually shows Huntsville and Madison County to be the second healthiest district in the United

and purely classic facade. These handsome old Southern houses are among the best of the colonial type in the United States, and those in Huntsville are true to type.

The climate is mild, even in winter is pleasant, and much sought by Northern people who wish to escape the severity of the winters at home. Monte Sano, a romantic mountain peak, is a summer resort, many cottages being built there for summer vacationists. The elevation of this legend laden mount is 1,700 feet. No tourist should leave Huntsville without a visit to Monte Sano.

Madison County has over four hundred miles of splendid roads under the supervision of a competent engineer. With the Dixie Highway and the Jackson Highway in view, it is easy to see what good roads will eventually mean to the progressive people of this country. The county has an area of eight hundred miles and had a population of 47,041 in 1910. The county spends annual-



ly \$50,000.00 for new roads, this amount being more than a dollar a year for each inhabitant.

Madison County having rid herself of the Southern cattle tick is rapidly becoming a great cattle producing section and it is predicted, and on just grounds, that this portion of the country will soon be one of the greatest beef and pork producing sections of the United States. In fact, it is said that this section of north Alabama is the only section in the United States that if walled off from all outside communication, would be self-sustaining; she has the coal and iron for her commercial purposes and can raise the food and clothing for her inhabitants.

A crop failure has never been known, as the soil of the Tennessee Valley is a deep red clay, usually forty to sixty feet to bed rock. It is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, well drained, yet holding moisture in the immense clay reservoir for times of deficient rainfall.

The farming lands of Madison County are located near the great phosphate beds of Tennessee, and the development of Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River, the greatest hydro-electric power in the United States, will not only make this valley the leading manufacturing center of the world but will give the farmers cheap nitrates and by their use coupled with the cheap phosphates and the inexhaustible supply of potash contained in these soils, will enable the farmers to make their already productive lands produce crops greatly in excess of their normal production. But the Tennessee Valley is not dependent upon commercial nitrates for it is the home of alfalfa, red, alsike, crimson, Japanese, and bur clovers, and of the cow pea, velvet bean, vetches and other leguminous crops.

The production of wheat, fall sown oats and corn is equal to the production in the famous grain producing sections of the North.

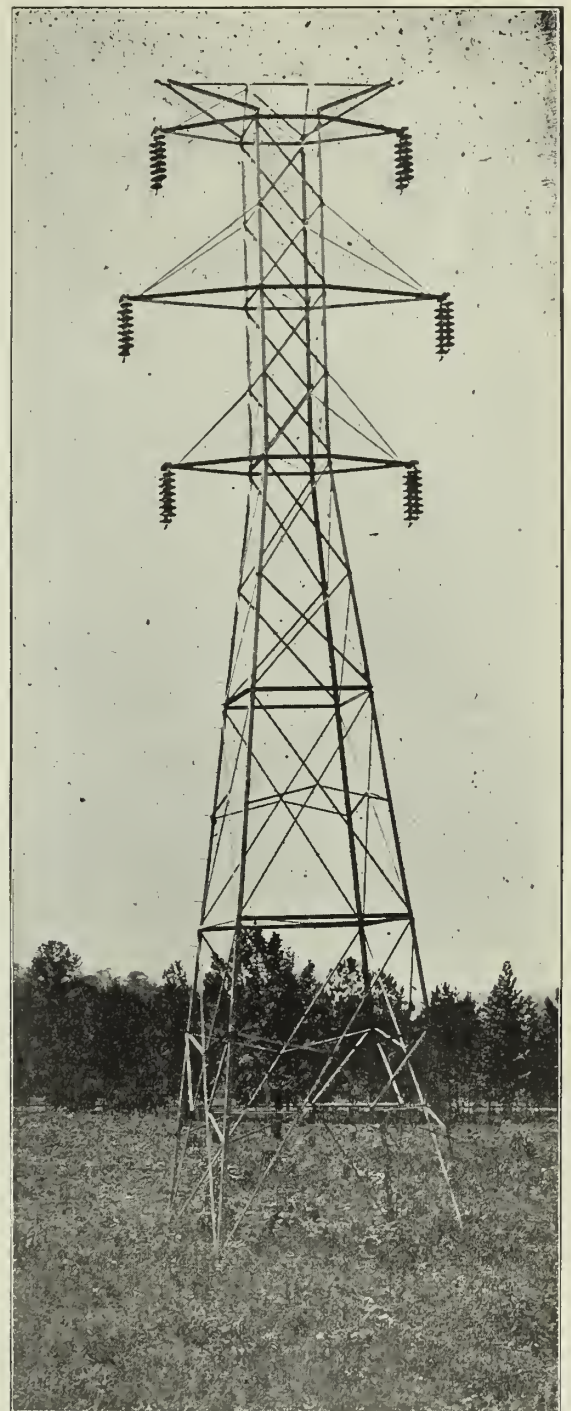
The silos, those towers of prosperity, are springing up over the entire county as though by magic, an impetus to the importation of blooded sires and dams as a means of improving our already good grades of native stock.

Lands located on the four hundred and fifty miles of hard surface roads within the county's borders sell from twenty-five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon the improvements and distance from town.

A homeseeker who wishes to escape the rigors of the Northern winter, the perplexing labor problem and the long feeding period will be welcome to this county where climatic conditions enable him to work outdoors almost every day in the year and produce two crops on the same land. He will produce the same crops and raise the same live stock that he raised at his former home at less expense with a ready market at his very door, without having to encounter the inconvenience of the settler in a pioneer country that has not the roads, schools, churches and social conditions that he will find in this country.

It is here in the beautiful Tennessee Valley that the hardy grains and grasses of the North meet the cotton plant of the South in a congenial soil that enables them to produce their maximum yield.

The commercial and industrial enterprises of Huntsville, while of unusual importance, are by no means all that is worth-while regarding this thriving city. The surrounding country is unusually beautiful and picturesque. Just visualize for yourself a succession of fertile valleys in the height of a luxuriant cultivation; wide fields on every side, rich with their several crops; orchards in the bloom of spring or heavy with their luscious fruits; and with purple mountain peaks dropped around in the most effective spots, all showing against a beautiful sky line; with smooth level roads like white ribbons unfurling before you; brooks of crystal water purling along, making a soft accompaniment to the songs of birds; and you will have a mild approach to what a drive through Madison County, Alabama, may mean in the summer season.



TYPE OF SUSPENSION TOWER USED BY THE POWER COMPANIES. A FAMILIAR SIGHT IN ALABAMA.

For detailed information concerning Madison County and the city of Huntsville, for the names of land owners, real estate dealers, lists of lands for sale, maps, and a description of our special industrial, commercial and agricultural opportunities, write to the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
Huntsville, Ala.,  
P. O. Aiken, General Secretary.

For special bargains in Madison County, write to  
J. E. PENNEY, 302 American Trust Building, Birmingham, Ala.



## MARENGO COUNTY

**M**ARENGO COUNTY was formed February 7, 1818, when Linden was chosen as the county seat. The county contains 950 square miles. The western boundary is the Tombigbee River, and the eastern boundary is, in part, the ridge that separates the watershed between that stream and the Alabama River.

The leading crops are cotton, corn, small grains, grasses, clovers, sugar cane, etc. All parts of the county are healthy. The climate is never so cold or so hot as to prevent outdoor work every day in the year.

The live stock industry is opening up with flattering prospects in the canebrake country. A number of large farms are already devoted to the raising of cattle and hogs. The industry may be considered past the experimental stage. The climate and the soil prove that the kind of live stock that gives character to Kentucky can be raised to perfection on these lands. This fact is not due to experience under modern conditions only; on the old plantations mules, horses, hogs and cattle bred and raised in that section of the country were known to be



CORN CLUB PLOT OF ORMAN COATES, DEMOPOLIS, ALA.



CURING THE SEASON'S FOURTH CROP OF ALFALFA, NEAR DEMOPOLIS.

unsurpassed in the United States. Some of the most illustrious racers on the turf were bred in Marengo County.

Melilotus was introduced in the canebrake section as early as 1852. The growing of alfalfa was first begun along the Bigbee River near Demopolis, where it established the reputation that accounts for its later successful production.

The "alfalfa district" of Marengo covers five-sixths of the county and every crop that live stock may profitably consume can be grown in this district. Artesian wells are plentiful. The winters do not prevent well known winter crops being used for grazing. Lands about Demopolis that were opened by French colonists now yield three or four mowings a season from alfalfa, in heavy tonnage.

The character of the population of the county is apace with the natural advantages. Education and religious observance are general and active influences. Society is refined, intelligent and ambitious.

## MARION COUNTY

**T**HIS is a western border county, abutting on the Mississippi line, 798 square miles, formed by the territorial legislature in 1818, named for General Francis Marion, the Revolutionary War hero.

The general character of the surface is broken. A natural phenomenon is called by the natives "rock houses;" that is, overhanging ledges or cliffs where grow ferns of great abundance and rare beauty.

The western precincts are notably fertile. The lands are hardly surpassed for farming. The climate is equable, the water good and abundant and the supply of wood ample.

The farms generally are good and live stock does remarkably well. The county is drained by the Butta-hatchee River and its numerous tributaries. Thus the

best water in abundance in many places is ready for the live stock farm and the fertile soil.

The forest is prolific in merchantable timber, where wild game, turkeys, deer, etc., live. The most abundant specimens are varieties of red and white oak, post oak, short leaf pine, sweet and black gum, chestnut, poplar, cherry, beech and bay.

The perennial streams invite the use of power for manufacturing. There are two cotton mills on Bear Creek. The climate of Marion County is bracing and delightful.

Hamilton, the county seat, Darlington, Guinn, Winfield and Barnesville are live trade centers. The court house and jail are of special merit in their class. Two trunk lines of railroads penetrate the county. The State educational system is in active operation and the religious sentiment is well maintained.





THEY RAISE GOOD CORN ON SANDY LOAM SOIL IN MARION COUNTY.

## MARSHALL COUNTY

**T**HIS is one of Alabama's average counties in size, having 428,760 acres. Marshall is bisected by the course of the Tennessee River in a peculiar way. The stream enters from the northeastern corner and flows to the center. Checked there by the appearance of mountain spurs, the water turns abruptly to the northwest corner. This precipitate turn of course from southeast to northwest is at the county seat, Guntersville. Guntersville is almost due north from Gadsden, the head of navigation on the Coosa River.

Commerce of the county is served by the Tennessee River passing through its entire width and by two trunk railroad lines. One directly northward to Nashville and Chattanooga, the other reaching all points southward.

The official survey of this county shows a variety of agricultural soils. What is known as the "Huntington lily clay loam" is much esteemed. When treated by competent methods it must take rank with land of first class. It yields oats forty to sixty bushels without artificial fertilizers, corn 60 to 75 bushels to the acre. Clover and certain grasses produce abundantly. Farm lands of this class are held at from \$25.00 to \$100.00 the acre.

The principal crops are corn and cotton. There is plenty of timber; pine, ash, sycamore, elm, etc. The climate is considered perfect. The elevation is 600 to 1,400 feet.

A call at the Alabama booth in the Chicago Herald's Permanent Bureau of Industries and Natural Resources, corner Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill., will prove of inestimable value to those seeking information about the best and cheapest lands in the United States today.

Rowan McElroy produced 145  $\frac{3}{16}$  bushels of corn on one acre of whitish sandy soil with red clay sub-soil in Sumter County, Alabama.

Terry Machen produced 160  $\frac{2}{3}$  bushels of corn on one acre of dark sandy soil in Talladega County, Alabama.



TOBACCO IS A GOOD CROP IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.





Photo by Taylor-Reynolds Co., Mobile.

ONE-YEAR-OLD SATSUMA ORCHARD, MOBILE COUNTY.

## MOBILE COUNTY

By W. M. CLEMENS, General Secretary Mobile Chamber of Commerce.



MOBILE COUNTY is bounded on the east by the Mobile River and Mobile Bay and on the south by Mississippi Sound and the Gulf of Mexico, is in the extreme southwest corner of Alabama, adjoining Mississippi.

Mobile, the county seat, is the second largest city in the State, having a population estimated in 1915 at 75,000 and is the deep water port of the State, being located at the mouth of the second largest river system in the United States.

The Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, improved by the government at a cost of twelve million dollars, brings to this port the products of the great mineral district of Alabama of which Birmingham is the center. Mobile's port with a straight channel, 28 feet deep and over, 30 miles long to the Gulf, is 80 miles closer to the Gulf than New Orleans.

### Good Port Facilities

It is the nearest gulf port to Chicago and the nearest and only port on a bee line to the entrance of the Panama Canal. Cotton, lumber and naval stores have been its principal exports, but it is now also the cheapest coaling port in the world, since coal has begun to come down the Warrior River.

### Agricultural Growth

Agriculturally Mobile has experienced a remarkable growth in a comparatively few years, due to the fact that the adaptability of its soil for practically all products was almost unknown during the generations when lumber and turpentine companies held enormous tracts of land for other purposes than farming. The really great impetus in truck farming followed closely upon the final cutting of timber lands and the attracting of Northerners and Westerners more experienced in modern scientific farming than the native farmers. In fact so accustomed had many of the local people become to considering these cut-over lands worthless, that there are still to this day many opportunities to pick up, at astonishingly low prices, tracts of land as easily subject to improvement and profitable cultivation as other tracts now fully developed and very valuable.

### Soil Adaptability

This does not mean that strangers are advised to buy a few acres, sight unseen, and expect to make a good living from them. Homeseekers should know what they are buying and also should have enough money to buy at least from 20 to 40 acres and develop it properly, with



Photo by Taylor-Reynolds Co., Mobile.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD SATSUMA ORANGE GROVE,  
MOBILE COUNTY.

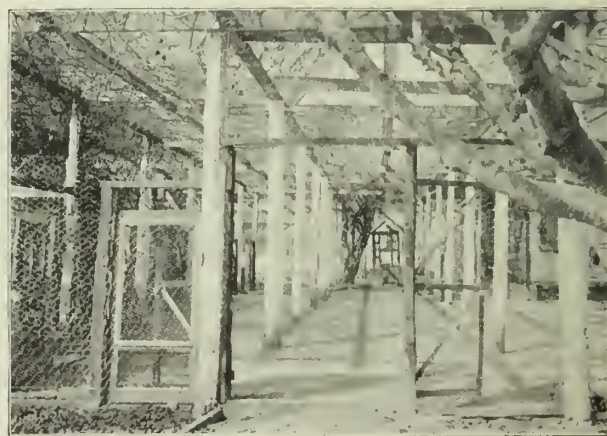


Photo by Taylor-Reynolds Co., Mobile.

GRAPE ARBOR NEAR MOBILE. A SINGLE VINE CREATES  
THIS CHARMING EFFECT.



a margin to live on in the meantime. Mobile land is good, but it does not perform miracles.

The height of the land above sea-level, is only of consequence in planning different developments, and there is a great variety of choice. Mobile County land rises gradually from a few feet above sea level to an extreme altitude of 366 feet, and there is a large area at from 150 to 300 feet.

To enumerate the products that will grow successfully in Mobile County soil, it is easiest to mention those that have not been grown successfully so far. The soil is not recommended for wheat or alfalfa, and while many apples are grown here, they are not grown thus far on a large scale. With those exceptions practically everything that will grow anywhere else, will grow in Mobile County. Cabbage is the chief truck crop, along with sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peas, beans, tomatoes, corn, peanuts, strawberries, peaches and grapes; in fact, all fruits do well.



Photo by Taylor-Reynolds Co., Mobile.  
EIGHT-YEAR-OLD PECANS, MOBILE COUNTY.

#### The Satsuma Orange

The greatest of crops, however, and one that is raised better in this particular section than anywhere else, is the Satsuma orange. This is the true Satsuma belt and there are more than two million Satsuma trees in Mobile County. After the fourth year the crop multiplies very rapidly until the trees bear all the way from 1,800 to 3,000 oranges per tree each year.

It is well, however, to figure more conservatively and count on an average for eight year old trees, planted 106 to the acre, bearing 1,500 oranges each. The Satsuma sells readily at around \$2.50 for a box of 150. Many producers average better than one cent, net, per orange, after paying all expenses.



Photo by Taylor-Reynolds Co., Mobile.  
FOUR YEAR OLD KUMQUATS, MOBILE COUNTY.



Photo by Taylor-Reynolds Co., Mobile.  
THREE-YEAR-OLD GRAPE FRUIT, MOBILE COUNTY.

#### Orange Grove Prices

Bearing orchards bring good prices, but it is quite possible to buy some very cheap land, clear it, plant and develop it and have it in bearing condition, with an investment over all, of around \$250.00 an acre, or even less.

Frequently orchards are made up of Satsumas and pecans, with strawberries as an annual crop while the trees are growing. Pecans grow in great abundance and figs are very prolific. Pecans do not bear worth while until about the eighth year.

Satsumas, budded on the trifoliata, as is customary, are exceedingly hardy and stood, in the early spring of 1916, a temperature of 19 degrees above zero. That was an extremely low temperature for Mobile and has only



Photo by Taylor-Reynolds Co., Mobile.  
FIRST SATSUMA ORANGE PACKING HOUSE IN MOBILE COUNTY.

reached that point two or three times in twenty years. In 1915, the thermometer reached freezing only on three days and 30 was the lowest then. On the other hand the hottest day was well under 100 and sun strokes in Mobile are unknown.

#### Attractive Health Resorts

Mobile and Mobile County are health resorts for Northern people seeking relief either from rigorous winters or smoke-laden atmospheres. Practically every person in Mobile drinks water fresh from the hydrant and so pure that it is used by automobilists in their storage batteries that require distilled water. But spring water from several places in Mobile county is sold far and wide for health giving properties.

With an annual average rainfall of 61 inches, evenly distributed, no irrigation is needed. Drouths, like sun-strokes, are unknown.





Established 1859

**JAS. K. GLENNON & CO.,**  
**THE OLDEST REAL ESTATE AGENTS IN ALABAMA**  
**MOBILE, ALABAMA**

**DUGGAN-TAYLOR REALTY CO., Inc.**

58 NO. ROYAL STREET

MOBILE, ALABAMA

**DEALERS IN FARM AND TIMBER LANDS**

**FOR SALE**

(A) 16,000 acres of cut-over land in one tract in Mobile County, at \$6.00 per acre. On railroad.

(B) 8,000 acres of cut-over land in Mobile County in one tract; suitable for stock farm or sub-division; commencing 10 miles from Mobile; attractive price and terms. On railroad.

(C) 50,000,000 feet of hardwood timber on Mobile River, twenty miles above Mobile, consisting of Oak, Ash, Cypress, and Tupelo Gum, at \$3.00 per thousand feet.

(D) 11,000 acres of land in Monroe County, Alabama, on the Alabama River. This land contains twenty-five million feet of virgin pine timber, and a great quantity of hardwood. Fine pasture land. Two thousand acres under cultivation. Sixty tenant cottages. Price for all, \$15.00 per acre. The Gulf, Florida & Alabama Railroad has a station on this property.

Our Mr. Taylor is President of the Union Savings Bank of Mobile and Secretary of the Mobile Clearing House Association. We refer to any bank in Mobile as to our responsibility.

**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED**



WRITE TODAY  
FOR OUR LIST OF HIGH GRADE  
BARGAINS IN

## MOBILE COUNTY LANDS

Lands Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Commission. Rents Collected. Special  
Attention Given to the Interests of Our Northern and Eastern Clients.

MOBILE OFFERS UNEQUALLED INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

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REAL ESTATE—FINANCIAL—INSURANCE  
A G E N T S    A N D    B R O K E R S

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**HUNTER, BENN & COMPANY**

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**CUT-OVER PINE LANDS FOR SALE**

BRANCH OFFICES:

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# GULF COAST LANDS

## **LARGE TRACTS**

*For Colonizing in Southern Alabama and Mississippi.*

## **SMALL FARMS**

*For Settlers in the Orange and Pecan Belt of Mobile County, on Easy Terms.*

My Actual Colonizing Experience in this Section Enables Me to  
Give Intelligent Service to Investors.

**EDGAR L. COTTING,**

510 City Bank Building

MOBILE, ALABAMA

JOHN EVERETT

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## EVERETT & BOYKIN

NAVAL STORES, TIMBER AND FARM LANDS

## LUMBER AND CROSS TIES

MOBILE, ALABAMA



# THE HARRIETTA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Inc.

## OFFICES:

503 Third National Bank Building,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

57 St. Joseph Street,  
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

498 Broadway,  
ALBANY, NEW YORK.

**T**HE HARRIETTA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Inc., is sub-dividing nine thousand acres of land into ten-acre tracts; clearing same; planting 550 fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs; caring for same three to five years according to the manner of payments; and accepting payment for same in part of the purchaser's annual earnings.

When the income is sufficient to provide the entire living expense for a family, the purchaser can then remove to our colony. Many Northern people who have already bought from us, are planning to do this and be independent for a life time. A bungalow can be erected in the midst of the ornamental trees and flowering shrubs, that have been planted according to purchaser's orders, making a lovely home with surroundings exactly as desired.

We will also sell tracts to suit purchasers, large enough to be developed by them for farming or fruit growing.

In the beautiful High Lands, bordering on the Mobile River, less than an hour from the city of Mobile by auto, we have planned the town of Harrietta. Two trunk line railroads, the Southern and the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern, now have daily trains passing the Harrietta town site. Passenger and freight steamers ply up and down the Mobile River on the water front.

In the vicinity of Harrietta is the best hunting and fishing to be found in the South.

If you want to know more about this most attractive development, write for our literature, which includes a handsome descriptive booklet in four colors.



MODEL HARRIETTA HOME ON EACH TEN-ACRE TRACT. We Plant 446 Satsuma Orange; 66 Paper Shell Pecans; and 38 Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Fruit Trees on Each Tract. The Company Cares for These Three or Five Years According to Plan of Payment.

## THE HARRIETTA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, INC.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

MOBILE, ALA.

ATLANTA, GA.



SOUTHERN ALABAMA HOME WITH BEAUTIFUL FLOWERING SHRUBS.



SATSUMA ORANGE TREE WITH 517 ORANGES IN ITS FOURTH YEAR.



## MONROE COUNTY



**A**NOTHER of the territorial counties formed in 1815. This was one of the earliest parts of the State settled. Opposite this county occurred on the Alabama River the historic "Canoe Fight," and the battle of Burnt Corn was fought on Monroe County soil. The county is bounded on the west by the Alabama River. The creeks, Flat and Limestone, and the river drain the land. The surface in the northern precincts is broken. The surface in the lower precincts is still hilly. On the river and the two creeks named are the best agricultural lands.

The better class of highlands are not surpassed in the State. Cotton, corn, small grains, peas and potatoes, millet, sorghum, cane and peanuts flourish. The climate and soil seem to invite a variety of wild fruits and nuts. The chestnut, the walnut, and hickory nut grow profusely. The swamps near the creeks produce great oak and beech trees. The nuts from these are valuable for fattening hogs.

The pine forest of the long leaf variety is extensive. There is also hardwood timber of great value—hickory, cypress, cedar and maple. The State Geologist especially remarks on the abundance and value of the timber.

The supply of drinking water is prodigal. Freestone springs and wells abound. The Monroe Springs, a medicinal water, is in the northern part.

It is unnecessary to recite the eagerness of the people to receive the State educational laws. In all the counties, as here, the support of the churches is common.

Monroeville is the county seat. Among the earlier towns was Claiborne on the left, on the east bank of the Alabama River. The pride of the county is the new town, Roy. When the new line of railroad, the Gulf, Florida & Alabama was built, the effect was to settle



BERKSHIRES PROVE A PROFITABLE PRODUCT FOR THE THRIFTY FARMER NEAR MONROEVILLE.

there the long settled population of the vicinity. Now Roy is of commercial importance, has a bank with \$25,000 capital, a fine public school and is the market for many fine farms nearby.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

By BERT S. FITZPATRICK



**M**ONTGOMERY COUNTY, near the exact center of the State, was organized in 1819, and is, therefore, as old as a county as Alabama is as a commonwealth, that being the year in which Alabama was admitted into the Union. While one of the oldest of counties, it is at the same time one of the most modern in meeting every form of demand,

which has grown out of the evolution of time and progress. It is in the heart of the great Alabama black belt, a region famous for its claim of wonderful richness and fertility in the growth of staple Southern products, of which corn and cotton are the featured ones.

The "Black Belt" assumes its name on account of the dark color of the soil and has become a distinctive term in the topography of the nation.

### Recent Progress

The pre-eminent pursuits through which the county has attained its greatness as a state center, are those of farming. Recent years have noted wonderful strides of progress in this line, the most pronounced of which refer to the county's wonderful system of good roads through which the promotion of agricultural activities have received a wonderful impetus. There are 650 miles of these macadamized highways and they are pronounced by expert road engineers to rank among the best system of national highways. Probably this should be the first asset to be mentioned among the holdings through which the county is achieving its agricultural prominence. Into the sum of that prominence enters a diversified line of products. Grasses of all kinds grow luxuriantly in Montgomery County soil, but chief among them are red, white and bur clovers, melilotus, alfalfa, lespedeza, cow peas, Johnson and Bermuda grass. Of grains that are raised, corn and oats are featured items, though rye, barley, wheat and kindred lines are produced in quantities.

Within the last two years the practice of planting wheat has been successfully revived after a suspension of practically fifty years, due to the lack of milling facilities. Last year a flour mill was established in Montgomery, and ground 150,000 bushels of home-grown wheat.



POWER FARMING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.



### Principal Crops

Irish and sweet potatoes grow in profitable abundance and form a considerable portion of the year's harvest.

Cotton, of course, is the county's leading product, and through its yield Montgomery County, like most of the counties of the South, has received its largest measure of substantial prosperity. This has been so until within recent years when the uncertainties of the cotton market and the advent of the boll weevil combined to turn the attention of farmers to the necessities of diversified crops, and under this new gospel of the modern farm, cotton, while still king to Montgomery farmers, has surrendered much of its old time prestige. Accordingly other things have come in for homage. Chief among them is stock raising.

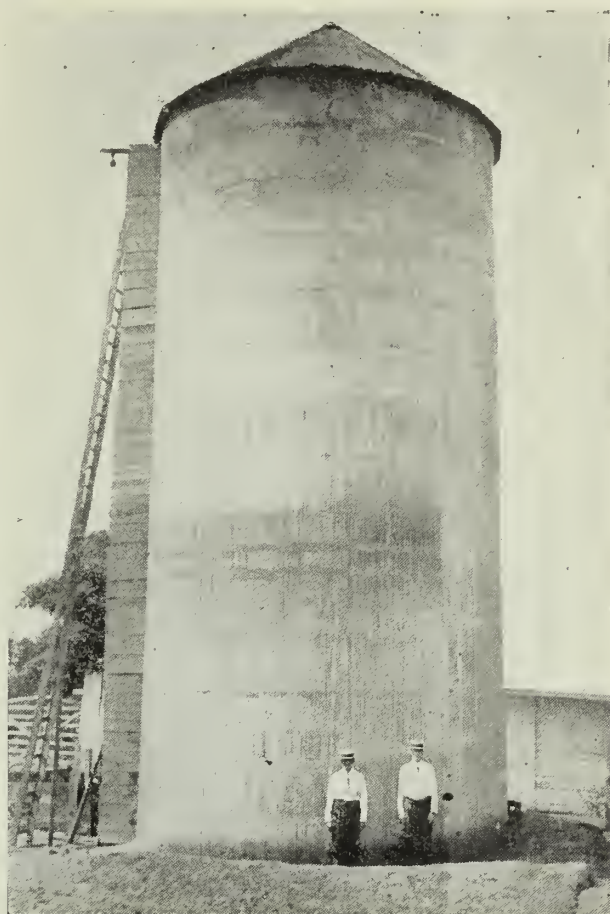
Cattle, sheep and hogs are all successfully raised here and in abundant numbers, late figures showing that there are 33,000 head of cattle in the county, with increasing interest in the development of their quality and strain.

Montgomery was one of the first counties of the State to adopt measures for the riddance of the cattle tick and have the government cattle embargo removed. The county has a tick eradication society; every year a live stock show is held in the city of Montgomery, at which only the finest grades of cattle are exhibited and sold. The pasturage quality of county lands and the facilities for economically raising things of animal and fowl life make stock and hog raising and poultry producing, natural lines of pursuit.

The city of Montgomery is the county seat, and State capital, and is the chief center of county trade and industry. The last government census gives Montgomery a population of 38,136, not including adjunct municipalities and suburbs. The territory taken in by the trolley cars includes 55,000 people. The county proper has a population of 85,000. The city of Montgomery affords market facilities for taking care of the outputs of the farm and is a great depot of trade for these products. It enjoys wide reputation as a commercial center, having 48 wholesale houses and ranking third in the South in the scale of sale of wholesale products. Practically all of the towns and cities within a radius of fifty or seventy-five miles are supplied with necessary farming implements and utilities as well as farm provisions by Montgomery merchants and, in return, these localities find a ready market in Montgomery for all truck crops, grains and other farm products. A \$200,000.00 grain elevator is now in process of erection and the establishment of a large packing plant is agitated with certain prospects of ultimate establishment. Banking, telegraph, expressage and postal facilities are modern and ample.

### Social Conditions

From an educational standpoint Montgomery leads the counties of the State, statistics showing that there



The Introduction of the Silo Into Montgomery County Is Largely Due to the Activity of Mr. Albert C. Davis as Chairman of the Rural Affairs Division of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce.

is less illiteracy here than in any other county of the State. There are nineteen public schools in the city, provided with one hundred twenty teachers, and in addition some eight or ten private institutions. The Woman's College of Alabama, an institution of wide renown, has its home here. The Alabama Polytechnic Institute is within a two hours train run and other State educational institutions almost within as easy reach. It is a city of religious ideals and practically all denominations have representation, there being eighty-two churches and houses of worship. The standards of social culture and refinement are of the highest. The



SAMPLE BOLLS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S SHORT STAPLE COTTON.



basic of Montgomery citizenship is the civilization of the old South than which the world has never known a greater type. It finds splendid illustration in the modern citizenship of the city and county of Montgomery. Forms of social enjoyment are expressed in various modes of amusement, and the intellectual taste is met in the organization of numerous literary clubs. These are supplemented by organizations which are active in serving the needs of charity and philanthropy. Montgomery has her share of public buildings. A Carnegie Library, Young Men's and Women's Christian Association, hospitals, fresh air camps and many fraternal homes for the needy are maintained. Two public parks and seven theatres serve the taste for public diversion.

#### Good Shipping Facilities

The city is specially favored in transportation facilities. Six different railroads radiate from its central station, traversing every section of the country, afford-

advantages of city life, so thoroughly are conditions which enter into the choice for such a selection served by the advantages described. And considering the character of these advantages, it requires no unreasonable investment to embrace them, as Montgomery County lands are conservative in price and can be procured at values within the reach of the homeseeker of modest means.

Of course, the points embraced within this sketch are necessarily general, and form a mere outline of what the county has to offer for appraisal: These offerings are summarized into the following compact reasons which show that Montgomery is a logical place for the seeker of an ideal home:

#### Summary of Advantages

(First) The county boasts a healthful climate the year around.



SIDNEY LANIER HIGH SCHOOL AT MONTGOMERY.

ing connections, and shipping facilities with every commercial center of the country. Montgomery is on a direct line between New York and New Orleans, the former being thirty hours run, and the latter ten.

In addition to rail advantages the county is bordered on the west by the Alabama River which flows directly by the city of Montgomery where modern wharfage conditions exist for handling of river freight. The river furnishes a deep water route for all products raised in the county.

#### Interesting History

Historically, Montgomery is unique in her claims in the annals of the State and nation. It was here the Southern Confederacy was formed, and where the first few months of its stormy history was spent. The State capital in which the provisional government of the new nation had its beginning still exists and a brass tablet on the steps marks the spot where Jefferson Davis stood when he delivered his presidential inaugural address.

There is a chain of smaller towns located within short range of each other throughout the county and all within easy reach of the county capital, linked as they are with it by a peerless system of good roads. It would be an easy matter for a home seeker to select a residence site in any of these towns, or as for that, in any section of the county and enjoy practically all of the

(Second) Its soil is marvelously rich, the greater area of which is under cultivation. Its products are of infinite variety.

(Third) Live stock is raised economically, and of best grade and quality.

(Fourth) It has an unsurpassed system of public roads and highways.

(Fifth) Its educational, religious and social advantages are as fine as any in the land.

(Sixth) In addition to its great agricultural wealth, and wealth producing agencies, Montgomery is a center of industrial activity.

(Seventh) It has artesian water which has been pronounced by expert chemists to be the purest in the world.

(Eighth) Electricity is produced cheaper in Montgomery than in almost any other city.

(Ninth) Labor conditions of Montgomery County afford cheap and reliant means for service in every branch of industry, and for the conservation of agriculture, which forms the base and foundation of the county's prosperity.

Farmers desiring to escape the rigors of a cold climate are invited to investigate conditions in Montgomery County where the sun shines and crops are rotated



and the soils are made to yield every month in the year. The annual average temperature here is 61 and the precipitation is 54. The highest wind velocity recorded by the Weather Bureau in 34 years is 48 miles per hour.

#### Country Life

Country life in Montgomery County is ideal. Some of the best appointed homes in the county are in the country. They are equipped with telephones, water plants and acetylene gas. There are 174 automobiles owned by farmers.

Every precinct has a school for white students and churches are in every neighborhood. No point in the county is further than three miles from a railroad and a superior highway touches every home. Farmers owning automobiles may drive in the heaviest weather to the city of Montgomery from the farthest end of the county in less than two hours. There is a daily mail service over all roads.

Montgomery County and have purchased lands here. These new citizens are demonstrating that cotton is not the only profitable crop that may be taken from Southern soils. They hold, in fact, that the soils of Montgomery County are better adapted to forage, hay, grain and live stock than it is to cotton.

A typical case of successful farming in Montgomery County by Western men is that of Wesley N. Jones and Sons, who came to Montgomery County about eight years ago from Southern Kansas. Their farm is six miles from the city on the Woodley road. They are specializing in alfalfa, grain and live stock. Mr. Jesse M. Jones of this firm is a theoretical as well as practical farmer and his testimony is therefore noteworthy. He is particularly enthusiastic concerning the opportunities here for growing alfalfa.

#### Alfalfa and Hogs

"The first cutting here on established fields," says Mr. Jones "is usually by April 10th, the other cuttings fol-



"MORNING VIEW," RESIDENCE OF MR. M. B. HOUGHTON, ONE OF THE MANY CHARMING PLANTATION HOMES NEAR MONTGOMERY.

#### Soils and Climate

The soils of Montgomery County vary from sandy loam to Houston clay and black and gray prairie. These soils produce from one and a half to two bales of cotton per acre, from sixty to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre and from two to five tons of hay per acre in from five to six cuttings a year. The lands are suitable for truck gardening, fruit growing and vineyard purposes. In the growing of alfalfa and for pasturage they are unexcelled. The climate is so mild and salubrious that by the intensive system and rotation, three and four crops are grown on one piece of land each year. It must be borne in mind that the temperature here rarely ever goes below 35 degrees and that, in Alabama, 90 degrees is regarded as exceptionally hot weather.

Montgomery County is drained by the Alabama River, the Tallapoosa River, Catoma Creek, Pintala Creek and other streams. There is an abundance of pine, oak, ash, poplar gum and cottonwood timber in the county. The forests are traversed by railroads and streams making it easy to get the logs to mills and markets.

#### Northern Farmers Attracted

In recent years many Western and Northern farmers have seized upon the rare opportunities offered by

lowing every thirty to forty-five days. Alfalfa sown in the fall is usually ready for mowing in May and that sown in the spring by June. Even alfalfa sown in the spring yields enough that season to pay for the preparation and seeding of the land—something unheard of in most parts of the West."

There is a steady market in Montgomery for baled alfalfa at \$20.00 to \$25.00 per ton.

Mr. Jones met with remarkable success in growing corn and oats. He takes the position, after years of close study of the subject that "Corn grown here is richer or stronger and more palatable than corn grown in the Northern or Western corn belt."

There is no place in the world, Mr. Jones declares, where hogs can be grown cheaper than in Montgomery County and he goes on to point out the fact that soy beans, peanuts, oats and other fat-producers can be raised in abundance and with little effort. He is also an enthusiast over the opportunities in dairying and chicken raising. He finds a quick market in Montgomery for all of the products of his model farm.

Mr. J. B. Stephens, who operates 200 acres on the Cleveland road two miles from Montgomery, declares that his place yields a crop of some kind for market every month in the year. He produces, in addition to





CUTTING OATS.



DINNER FOR TEN.

the standard crops, turnips, peas, beans, tomatoes, potatoes, melons, peaches and pears. He raises horses, hogs and cattle and has milk and butter for sale all the year.

Mr. L. C. Young, formerly of Kentucky, has been unusually successful, growing potatoes on his fine farm eight miles from the city. Mr. Young has produced 240 bushels of Irish potatoes per acre and 400 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre.

A Northern man writing of conditions in Montgomery County to the National Magazine, said:

"We found around Montgomery many of the most prosperous farmers in the State. A striking example of what a progressive Northern farmer, by employing modern methods, can do in Alabama, is presented by the experience of Mr. Wesley N. Jones, who moved from Moran, Kansas, to Montgomery County a few years ago. Mr. Jones had read that alfalfa could be grown successfully in Alabama and that there was much undeveloped land to be had at reasonable prices in that State. He

knew the character of soil necessary to produce alfalfa—knew, as all Kansas farmers living in that limited alfalfa belt know, the value of soil that will produce this most valuable of all forage or hay crops. Mr. Jones was ready to be shown. He effected communication with Mr. Frank D. Kohn, a prominent banker of Montgomery, which resulted in a trip down to make an investigation. After seeing a few small carelessly seeded fields producing abundant crops, he realized at once the possibilities before him. It did not take him long to decide. Purchasing a somewhat rundown farm in the vicinity of Montgomery, he at once began the improvement and stocking of his farm, and has in a few short years brought it up to a high state of cultivation. This alfalfa field today yields two to three tons to the acre in from five to six cuttings each year, which finds a ready market at twenty dollars to twenty-five dollars a ton. Alfalfa is not the only crop that Mr. Jones is growing. Oats, corn and other crops are rotated with excellent returns. This farm with its pens well filled with Berk-



ALFALFA FIELD NEAR MONTGOMERY.



shire hogs, its pastures with cattle—a show place of Montgomery.”

These concrete cases are given as a guide to the homeseeker who desires reliable information as to results to be achieved by intelligent farmers in this section.

Based on experiences of the past, Montgomery County will produce approximately 50,000 bales of cotton, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 800,000 bushels of sweet and Irish potatoes, 22,000 tons of hay, and 20,000 bushels of peanuts. The dairies of the county produce 1,000 gallons of milk a day. Conservatively estimated, the value of farm products of Montgomery County annually is \$8,000,000. These figures, when considered together with the area and acreage of the county, give ample proof

that there is a great deal of room for growth and opportunities for progressive and industrious people of the farming class. While the total acreage of improved farms in Alabama is 8,654,991 and unimproved farms 12,030,436, the acreage in Montgomery County ranks much higher. Indeed, it is conceded that this county represents the highest agricultural development of any county in the State.

Under the State law the maximum assessment of properties for taxation is 60 per cent of their actual value. The State and county tax rate is \$1.35 on each \$100, and the city tax rate is \$1.12½ on each \$100. This means that with the low assessments the rate is reduced 40 per cent from actual value of the property.



IMPROVEMENT IN THE GRADE OF CATTLE AND OF THE QUALITY OF FARM BUILDINGS IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

## THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY

By Bruce Kennedy, Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

Montgomery is fifty miles from the exact center of Alabama, and is typical of the Old and New South. While all of its history has been preserved, it is declared by tourists to be “the most modern and model city in the South.”

Montgomery was founded in 1819. The Confederate government was born in the old Statehouse, which is still standing. The State Department of Archives and History, with its museum and art gallery, is an interesting place to visitors.

### Population

The census of 1910 gave Montgomery 38,136. This does not include several adjacent municipalities and subdivisions. The trolley car territory of Montgomery includes 55,000 people.

Montgomery is the trading center for 1,000,000 prosperous people. With 48 large wholesale establishments and 110 varied industries, Montgomery will easily hold its good reputation as one of the liveliest business communities in the southeastern section.

### Fine Farming

Montgomery County leads all of the counties of Alabama in productiveness and variety of its soils. All of the standard crops are grown and the mild climate makes it possible to rotate crops and produce something during every month of the year.

### Transportation

Six railroads radiate from Montgomery to every section, and the Alabama River, with modern wharfage

facilities, is navigable to Mobile. Three boats each week. A belt line railroad makes it possible for every merchant and manufacturer to have truckage at his doors.

### Municipal Improvements

With one hundred miles of paved and shaded streets, modern sanitary sewerage system, city-owned waterworks, incinerator for destruction of garbage, and bacteriological department, every safeguard is thrown around the health of the people.

### Public Buildings

Montgomery is rich in public buildings and institutions. They include handsome homes of the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Carnegie Library, Masonic Temple, Pythian Temple, Masonic Orphans' Home, City Hall, County Courthouse, Federal Building, Fresh Air Camp, Hospitals and Schools.

### Churches and Schools

There are 82 churches in Montgomery. They represent every religious denomination and the edifices every variety of architecture. Nineteen public school buildings with 120 teachers provide superior educational advantages for Montgomery children.

### City of Homes

The beautiful residences and well-kept lawns of Montgomery cause favorable comment by visitors. More Montgomerians own their homes than do the residents of any other city of like size.



### Conventions

Nine good hotels, two of them as complete as any on the continent, afford ample accommodations for large parties of visitors. A public auditorium has a capacity of 5,000. The people are hospitable and anxious to entertain visitors.

### Parks and Amusements

Oak Park, consisting of 36 acres, and Pickett Springs, three miles north of Montgomery, are the local playgrounds. They are reached by trolley cars. There are seven theatres in Montgomery.

### Automobiling

There are 650 miles of macadamized and picturesque highways in Montgomery County, which makes automobiling a constant delight. There are 1,276 motor cars registered in the city and 174 cars owned by farmers in the county.

They are conducted by liberal and progressive men. The superintendent of the Montgomery Clearing House will answer inquiries for financial information.

### Investments

Correspondence is solicited from men experienced in manufacturing furniture, or desirous of establishing a creamery, a cannery or a packing house. These industries can be made to pay handsomely in Montgomery.

The Chamber of Commerce of Montgomery emphasizes the importance of developing agriculture. It maintains a Farm Bureau in charge of a competent Farm Advisor, Mr. I. T. Quinn, and Live Stock Inspector, Mr. T. H. Moore. The services of these experts are at the call of the farmers without cost. They are especially helpful to new citizens from distant states, who are unfamiliar with conditions.

Occupying ten rooms in the handsome Bell building, the Chamber of Commerce specializes in assisting in-



MULES FROM THE JUDGING CLASS AT THE MONTGOMERY LIVE STOCK SHOW.

### Sports

The golf links and tennis courts of the Montgomery Country Club and the Woodley Country Club have been pronounced to be very fine. They are in charge of native Scotchmen. Visiting golfers are accorded a hearty welcome. The grounds of the Capital City Gun Club are superior for shooting. Fishing in the lakes and rivers around Montgomery is good.

### Railroads

The following railroads run into Montgomery: Louisville & Nashville, Western of Alabama, Atlantic Coast Line, Central of Georgia, Seaboard Air Line, Mobile & Ohio.

### Banking

There are four National and three State banks in Montgomery, with combined resources of \$12,000,000.

quirers and homeseekers. Pride is taken in accuracy of statements and honest advice. Mr. Bruce Kennedy, the General Secretary, has a wide knowledge of conditions. He and a capable staff are always attentive to visitors and inquiries by mail are answered promptly.

Other individuals and firms of the Chamber of Commerce, in a position to give reliable information as to Montgomery County and middle Alabama are: F. M. Kohn & Son, Black Belt Realty Co., Capital Realty & Securities Co., T. T. Charles Realty Co., J. A. Chambless & Brother, C. P. Gunter & Co., Dowdell & Joseph, N. B. Holt & Co., Geo. A. Thomas & Co., Meyer, Baum & Teasley, Scott Investment Co., State Abstract Co., Ray & Pierce, A. L. & L. W. Tyson, W. N. Cox, N. J. Bell, H. C. Davidson, E. C. Fowler, Galloway Real Estate Co., Hartwell Douglass, Harris Gunter, W. A. Gunter, Jr., J. R. Warren, Montgomery, Ala., or J. B. Walter, Snowdown, Ala., and J. R. Relfe, Mount Meigs, Ala.

J. B. Stephens produced a clear profit of \$650.00 on eight acres adjoining the City of Montgomery. His truck crops sold for more than \$1,000.

The Atlantic Coast Line handled 400 car loads of live stock in the Montgomery district in 6 months.



## LAND THAT MAKES A CORN CROP AND A WHEAT CROP IN ONE YEAR.

**L**AND that made a good crop of wheat and the same year is making a good crop of corn tells two stories worth investigating. The first story is the utilization of Alabama's long growing season and well distributed rainfall. The second is the natural strength of the lime lands in Montgomery County, Alabama. The first time I saw these two crops grown was last year on the 200-acre farm of Abraham Bros., a few miles out from the city of Montgomery, Alabama. The same thing is witnessed this crop year on the same farm. This article is written on July 11th, 1916, by Frank D. Kohn, of the firm of F. M. Kohn & Son. I saw today on this farm three stages of growing corn, corn with well filled out ears, corn waist high, and corn knee high. Last winter 400 head of cattle were fattened on this farm. The wheat paid for all the labor and expense of the farm. The ensilage and cotton seed meal put the fat on the cattle and the difference in weight of the cattle was profit.



ALFALFA AND CORN

On an adjoining farm of W. E. Mathews, 40 bushels of wheat were grown and there is now growing a fine crop of cowpeas. By planting cowpeas after wheat or oats, a good crop can be made every year and the land made to yield a good dividend every year. In March the ground is covered with a half dozen varieties of wild clover, giving early grazing. This is followed by the Bermuda grass, which U. S. Government experts class along with blue grass. This section of the country has artesian water and numerous small streams.

Wesley Jones, a Kansas farmer, located by us on the Woodley Road in this county, ten years ago, tells us that he has less sickness in his hogs than he had in Kansas, and that he is able to pasture his alfalfa fields without injury to his alfalfa up to April.

L. C. Young, a Kentucky farmer, placed by us eight miles from Montgomery, 10 years ago, tells us he gets two good crops of Irish potatoes a year.

Grey Henderson tells us he expects this year to have Black Angus baby beef, weighing as yearlings 1,000 lbs., that will not cost him over \$30.00 a head.

If you are looking for a place to live and do well, and are industrious and have some money, we invite you to come to Montgomery County and look over some of the opportunities afforded. We will show you such facts as will open your eyes. You will see that this is a healthy country of good schools and churches, decent, law-abiding people, good roads and good railroads and a good place to raise your children, and you can buy really good land from \$30.00 to \$45.00 an acre, such lands as at home you can not buy for less than \$150.00 an acre.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY WHEAT

We refer you as to our responsibility to the Sullivan Bank & Trust Company, to the First National Bank and to the Fourth National Bank. As to our treatment of new people and our knowledge of land and farming to Wesley Jones, a Kansas farmer, R. F. D., Montgomery, Ala., L. C. Young, a Kentucky farmer, R. F. D., Montgomery, Ala., W. J. Garnand, a Tennessee farmer, R. F. D., Montgomery, Alabama.

## F. M. KOHN & SON

DEALERS IN GOOD LAND

16 Commerce Street.

Montgomery, Ala.





# THE GAY-TEAGUE HOTEL

ONE OF ALABAMA'S MOST ATTRACTIVE HOSTELRIES

"IN THE HEART OF THE BLACK BELT"

The first hotel in Alabama to appreciate and uphold the great forward movement inaugurated by the State Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Gay-Teague Hotel was among the largest contributors to the diversified farming campaign that added millions of dollars per year to the value of Alabama's crops.

We believe that our many attractions combined with the new ideas of trained and skillful farmers will create a development unparalleled in its importance and widespread results.

We have cheap land, fertile soils, healthful climate, modern roads, river and rail transportation, coal, iron, factories, growing cities, live towns, good markets and an advantageous location.



We propose that the world shall know what we have to sell and that we offer inducements that will bring to us the additional men and capital needful to turn our raw materials into finished products.

## THE GAY-TEAGUE HOTEL

E. C. TAYLOR, Manager

CENTRAL CONVENIENT COMFORTABLE COMPLETE

Bureau of Information With Maps, Books and Guides  
At the Service of Homeseekers and Tourists.

MONTGOMERY - - - - - ALABAMA



# BANKING FACILITIES

OF

## MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Combined Capital Paid in.....\$2,650,000.00  
Combined Surplus and Profits..... 662,870.00  
Combined Resources .....13,125,000.00

### THE MONTGOMERY CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

The First National Bank

The Fourth National Bank.

The Exchange National Bank

The New Farley National Bank.

Sullivan Bank & Trust Company.

Alabama Bank & Trust Company.

Union Bank & Trust Company.

Montgomery, the Capital of Alabama, with a Population of 55,000, Offers  
Homeseekers the Benefit of Ample Financial Resources

IT HAS

THREE DAILY PAPERS,

RIVER TRANSPORTATION,

SIX LINES OF RAILROADS,

CHEAP ELECTRIC LIGHT AND

MILES OF PAVED STREETS,

ELECTRIC POWER RATES,

PURE ARTESIAN WATER.

FREE FACTORY SITES.

AND

IS THE CENTERING POINT OF ONE OF THE FINEST  
SYSTEMS OF HARD ROADS IN THE SOUTH



*Widest Distribution of Any Publication Circulating in Alabama*

# Farm and Immigration

A STATE-WIDE SEMI-MONTHLY DEVOTED TO

IMPROVED FARMING AND STOCK RAISING

PUBLISHED AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

THE GREATEST SINGLE FORCE IN THE STATE  
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CON-  
DITIONS—PIONEERS IN PROMOTING THE LIVE-  
STOCK INDUSTRY IN ALABAMA.

WITH A CIRCULATION OF OVER 50,000 IT OFFERS  
AN UNEXCELLED MEDIUM TO ADVERTISERS.

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IS AFFILIATED WITH THE MONTGOMERY ADVER-  
TISER, FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF THAT FAMOUS  
AND INFLUENTIAL PUBLICATION IN PROMOT-  
ING THE GENERAL WELFARE OF ALABAMA  
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*Your Advertisement in FARM AND IMMIGRATION Will Get Results.*



# THE ALABAMA TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION

**An Organization of Live Wires Devoted to the  
Upbuilding of Their State.**

**MOTTO: "HONESTY—INDUSTRY—MORALITY"**

## OBJECT OF THE ALABAMA TRAVELERS ASSOCIATION

The object of this Association is to promote the welfare of its members. To insure more perfect harmony among them. To cultivate a spirit of co-operation. To secure justice to all traveling men. To cultivate love for our common country and uphold and maintain the laws of the State and Nation. To foster a hearty feeling of good fellowship between traveling salesmen and those with whom they come in contact in their regular vocations. To discourage dishonorable competition but rather to encourage that nobler spirit of rivalry which is calculated to development of the better qualities of the successful man of affairs. To protect our own interests and that of our customers and firms represented. To promote the convenience, comfort and pecuniary interests of the commercial travelers, both individually and collectively, by securing better hotel and livery stable accommodations, better railroad service, both passenger and freight, and improve telephonic and telegraphic facilities. To work in harmony with other traveling men's associations. To join the movement for good public roads and also for the development of all the natural resources of the State and to assist in every manner

possible in the upbuilding of the material interests of the State of Alabama.

## CHARTER MEMBERS

The association was formed by and the charter members composed of U. C. T.'s, T. P. A.'s, and others (non-members of these two organizations) the purpose being to form a gigantic concrete organization to work in unison in the interest of themselves, and the betterment of conditions on the road, not only for themselves but for the traveling public in general, and by combining their efforts in this direction, attain results which could not be secured by being divided. Similar organizations exist in Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee and other states.

## ELIGIBILITY

Any white man of good moral character, engaged as a commercial traveler in the business of selling, buying, collecting or advertising of any article of commerce, literature, benevolent or insurance associations, sales managers and credit managers in wholesale houses, also secretaries or presidents of progressive unions, boards of trades and similar organizations, are eligible to membership in this association.



A FEW OF ALABAMA'S REPRESENTATIVE TRAVELING MEN AT THE A. T. A. CONVENTION, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

THE ALABAMA TRAVELERS ASSOCIATION was organized in Montgomery on December 17th, 1910, when L. K. McVoy, of Selma, was elected President, and each successive year the Association has met in Montgomery, until the last meeting, which was in Mobile on January 1, 1916. A new President and other officers are elected each year. On the latter date, the following officers were elected, and chairmen of committees appointed, to serve until the next annual meeting: Louis J. Adler, President, Mobile; First Vice-President, Geo. M. Plaisance, Birmingham; Second Vice-President, Louis Benish, Selma; Third Vice-President, J. R. Oglesby, Montgomery; Fourth Vice-President, M. P. Zeller, Mobile; Fifth Vice-President, Jas. M. Bowman, Anniston; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Coke Smith, Montgomery.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

L. J. Adler, Mobile; Geo. M. Plaisance, Birmingham; A. Coke Smith, Montgomery; L. K. McVoy, Selma; G. C. Bates, Montgomery.

## COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Railroads, J. R. Oglesby, Montgomery; Legislative, R. W. Condon, Montgomery; Hotel, Livery and Garage E. R. Holt, Montgomery; Good Roads, E. P. Kirkpatrick, Birmingham; Waterways and Deep Water, LeBaron Daly, Mobile; Membership, A. S. Bauer, Mobile; Press, Bruce Kennedy, Montgomery; Propaganda, Geo. M. Plaisance, Birmingham; Finance and Audit, J. A. Carney, Carney, Ala.; Chaplain, Rev. Stewart McQueen, Montgomery; Surgeon, Dr. S. C. Meigs, Centerville.

At the meeting in Mobile on January 1, 1916, the time of meeting was changed for the future to the month of June, every year, and the next meeting will be held at Birmingham on June 23rd and 24th, 1916. President Adler was elected at Montgomery on January 1, 1915, and re-elected at Mobile as stated above.



## MORGAN COUNTY

**T**HIS was a territorial county, formed in 1818, from land received from the Cherokee Indians, now 740 square miles. The northern boundary is the Tennessee River. The name is in honor of General Daniel Morgan, the Revolutionary hero.

The variety of agricultural products prove the capacity of the soil. Corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, butter, sorghum, tobacco, wool, cotton, animals slaughtered—each in large quantity.

Geology finds four terrace like formations that proceed southerly from the Tennessee River, occupying the land in an interesting and peculiar way. First is the river land, alluvial, formed by inundations generally annual. It does not justify cotton cultivation or any crop liable to be destroyed by overflows. Corn may be grown there notwithstanding the risk. The second terrace is valued as grass land. This shelf is of varying width as it prolongs itself, sometimes one or two and later seven or eight miles. This is the valley of the Tennessee proper. A third geologic formation is found where the grasses flourish to perfection. The fourth shelf or division, varies in width from one to twelve miles. The lands are black, gray and red.

The water supply is sufficient, including the creeks that fertilize the soil and springs that afford drinking water of the best quality.

A rich commerce is open in untouched timber—post oak, black jack, maple, walnut, cedar, cherry and short-leaf pine.

It is supposed that gold exists in some parts of the county. Coal in some supply is known. The most interesting subterranean wealth is asphalt. It was the first discovered in America. New Decatur and Decatur are the principal towns. New Decatur is a manufacturing and railroad center. There are thirty to forty enterprises of manufacturing and commercial importance.

Trinity, Hartselle, Leesburg and Valhermosa Springs are important towns and at each place educational development is important. At all these towns good hotels are kept. Railroads and the Tennessee River furnish excellent transportation facilities.



MORGAN COUNTY CORN.

For special bargains in Morgan County write to: J. E. PENNEY, 302 American Trust Building, Birmingham, Alabama.

## PERRY COUNTY

**P**ERRY COUNTY lies in the west central part of Alabama. The northern and extreme eastern portion contains a few hills of the Appalachian chain of mountains. From among these hills emerge numerous clear and beautiful streams, whose fertile valleys grow broader and broader toward the south, finally spreading out into broad and fertile

fields of orangeburg and cahawba clay with sandy loam top soil. The streams then empty their sparkling waters into placid reaches of the Cahaba River.

Marion, the county seat, is in the central part of this county, and is a center of learning, refinement and culture with five schools hereinafter described. South and west of Marion lie the undulating prairie or Houston County lands, magnificent for natural richness and promise to the grower of grains and clovers and to the cattle and hog farmer.

### Climate and Products

The climate is salubrious and healthful with long summers and short winters, there being no season of the year when the ground cannot be occupied by growing crops of some description.

The county is primarily agricultural. The northern and eastern portions are devoted to the production of corn, cotton, peanuts, peas, wheat, oats, sugar cane and sweet potatoes. The southern and western portions is given over to the growing of bur clover, cattle, hogs, hay, alfalfa, cotton, corn, oats, peanuts, potatoes, velvet beans wheat and pecans.

### Soils

There are six distinct types of soil in this county, consisting of the following:

#### Orangeburg Sandy Loam

Consists of a yellow clay foundation and sandy loam top soil. It prevails principally in the northern part in



HIGH GRADE PORK IS A PERRY COUNTY PRODUCT EVER INCREASING IN IMPORTANCE.



the most undeveloped section. It is an ideal land for grapes and other fruits, pecans doing well here; potatoes of all varieties, peanuts, cowpeas, sorghum and sugar are all in their native home here.

#### Orangeburg Clay

This is the type of soil in which Marion, the county seat, is located. It is a red clay with sandy loam top soil, responding generously to cultivation and fertilization; is easy to work and productive of all clovers except melilotus and alfalfa. All other crops natural to this climate—tobacco, grains, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, fruits, cotton, garden vegetables, pecans and Bermuda grasses do well.

#### Houston Clay

This is the undulating or practically level prairie land. It is the land of opportunity for every man who has the desire to raise cattle, hogs, mules, horses, sheep, goats, hay, clovers, grains and pecans; the land where most every known grass for cattle and hogs will grow as luxuriantly as hot house plants.

#### Norfolk Sand

Occurs only in scattered places in the county, although it is a rich and fertile type of soil where found.

#### Meadow

Which lies practically all in the creek and river bottoms; this is a very fertile and easily cultivated soil and suitable for corn, oats, grains, lespedeza clover, cotton, corn, Bermuda grass, etc.

#### Sassafras Sandy Loam

This is found on the hills away from the river and creek valleys. It is very rich in its capacity for producing most any of the crops natural to this climate, fruits doing especially well.

Our people are just waking up to the new system of diversified farming. We want and will heartily welcome any and all good citizens and help them all we can in their new homes and surroundings. We feel the need of new farming methods and management. We have heretofore had the tenantry system, making big cotton crops and getting good interest on our land investments, but this has all been changed and we are now offering land to the homeseeker at attractive prices. We want white people, and lots of them. The door of opportunity is open to them here in Perry county.

#### Proximity to Markets

To the north of here is the greatest coal, iron and manufacturing district in the United States, still in its



PERRY COUNTY WHEAT GROWN NEAR UNIONTOWN.

infancy. To the south of us is Mobile, the Gulf, and the open sea.

When our trade is better established with South American countries and the Panama Canal is open for traffic, Alabama will become a network of railways, waterways and highways for the world's shipping, transportation and commerce.

#### Cheap Electric Power

The Alabama Power Company with millions of dollars of capital is prepared to furnish cheap electric power in every town in the State for lights, manufacturing, heating and cooking.

The government is now looking toward Alabama with an idea of locating a nitrate plant, an armor plate factory and a ship building plant, within our borders.

The door of opportunity is now unlocked for people seeking a home and the chance of making good. We will welcome them into the richest natural country in the world, with a delightful climate, with farming con-



A FIELD OF COWPEAS.



ditions unsurpassed. Lands worth as much as any in the world can be bought at from twenty to fifty dollars per acre for our central sections and at from five to thirty dollars for our lands in the northern and eastern portions of Perry County.

#### MARION, THE COUNTY SEAT

Marion has a fine system of public schools, the county high school and three higher schools of learning are located here. These are the Marion Female Seminary erected in 1834 for girls and now run by the Presbyterian Church, Judson College for girls, one of the most famous of Southern colleges for the higher education of young ladies. It has modern equipment and excellent surroundings for culture and refinement. It enjoys, with a fine record for progressive management Marion Institute, a school for young men under a military system that is making a specialty of training young men for West Point and Annapolis. It has patrons from almost every state in the Union and an enviable record for success and achievement. It exerts a moral, refining and ennobling influence, due to its clean and upright instructors.

Marion has a population of over 2,000 with Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. It has had only two firms to go bankrupt in the past twelve years. Two banks that have always withstood the financial storms of the past and are now in a sound condition, with progressive managements, fine deposit showing and magnificent surplus. Several saw-mills, a heading mill, cotton mills and grist mills attest the industrial activity.

#### UNIONTOWN

Uniontown is a town of nearly two thousand people, located in the southwestern part of the county. It is in one of the finest farming sections in the State and has one cotton and two cotton oil mills and several cotton gins. In its neighborhood are large plantings of alfalfa, many cattle and hog farmers and the State Experiment Station. It has active Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, a hospital, and three banks with fine showings and conservative managers, who do not hesitate to help the deserving farmers.

Our people are looking forward not backward. Come and see us and our lands. Look into our possibilities. Buy now and be in on the rising tide of prosperity, success and happiness with us.

## C. S. FINEGAN FOR SALE

Write for List of  
Perry County Farm  
Land Bargains, and  
an Attractive Iron  
Mine Proposition in  
Talladega County.

CANEBRAKE  
ALFALFA LANDS  
GOOD  
LOCATIONS

UNIONTOWN, . . . . ALABAMA

J. M. RICHESON

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

## BLACK BELT PLANTATION

A CHOICE BARGAIN IN PERRY COUNTY, NEAR MARION, THE COUNTY SEAT.

440 acres good, black prairie land in famous "Black Belt" of Alabama. 250 acres under cultivation; 90 acres in meadow; 100 acres in timber land. No stones and land lies almost level, but rolls just enough to drain well. Best of improvements worth \$4,000, consists of a good dwelling house, new barn, mill-house, store house, good outbuildings of all kinds; new 90 ton capacity silo. Lands all fenced off into different fields with woven wire comparatively new.

Dwelling within half mile of graveled pike and good graded roads within five miles of Marion, a famous school town of about 3,000 population.

This plantation will grow anything that can be produced in this climate, corn, cotton, oats, wheat, red clover, alfalfa, and practically all grain and truck can be grown profitably.

Price: \$50.00 per acre. Terms, one-half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser at 6% interest. For further particulars address:

I. N. UNDERWOOD,

R. F. D. No. 4.

MARION, ALA.



## PICKENS COUNTY

**T**HE area of Pickens County exceeds the average. It comprises 934 square miles abutting the Mississippi line, about the middle of the State. The county is the northern limit of the reputed "cotton belt," that is the plantation region as distinguished from the farm sections.

The surface is divided in geological character and varies accordingly in agricultural adaptation. The Little Bigbee River is on the southwest and the bottom lands there are very fertile. The prairie that lies next to Greene County is also very fertile. These lands have been under the plow for from 65 to 75 years. They readily respond to a small quantity of stable manure, or melilotus cropping and soon recover their virginal fertility.

The climate is temperate and healthy. Frost seldom occurs after March first, nor earlier than the latter part of October. Rainfall about 50 inches is well distributed throughout the year.

The drainage is sufficient. The Little Bigbee and Sipsey rivers, Bogue Chilton Creek, Lubbub, Blubber creeks and others effect that end. Drinking water is ample in springs and wells that never fail. Artesian wells are present wherever required. Fish abound in the creeks.

Cotton has been the market crop. Corn is grown for domestic use, with small grains. Bermuda grass, Johnson grass, alfalfa, red clover, bur clover, lespedeza, melilotus, crab grass, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, grow to perfection under the art of the progressive farmer. Experiments with the castor bean have been successful.

The native forests are in territory convenient to the river and logs are floated to Mobile, where market is ready. The principal growth is ash, birch, walnut, cedar, cottonwood, chestnut, cypress, elm, gum, maple, hickory, mulberry, oak of large size, pine, poplar and sycamore.

The school system of the State is well supported. The county seat, Carrollton—named in honor of the singer, Charles Carrollton—Pickensville, Vienna, are all flourishing places. Other facilities of advanced education are obtainable. The different religious denominations are active.

The United States government's improvement of the Bigbee and Warrior rivers, offers encouragement to and accessible markets for a diversification of agriculture and manufacturing.



PICKENS COUNTY CORN CLUB BOYS.—G. H. KERR MADE 124 4/7 BUSHELS ON ONE ACRE OF BLACK SANDY LOAM.

## GORDO, PICKENS COUNTY

By J. R. MOORE, Vice-President Merchants & Farmers Bank, Gordo, Alabama

Gordo, situated about midway between Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and Columbus, Mississippi, on the Montgomery division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, offers most exceptional opportunities to the home-seeker, investor and prospector in general.

Gordo is a young town which has for its strong foundation an old and productive section which, hitherto, has suffered isolation and neglect on account of its inaccessibility to railroads and markets, with the consequent result that its great natural resources and advantages have remained relatively untouched by development.

The town is the business market and railroad center of an extensive territory of productive farming lands (of clay and sandy loam) in which not only the staple crops of cotton, corn, cane, sorghum and all grains and grasses are grown to perfection; but lands, also, which



ONE ACRE OF PICKENS COUNTY LAND PRODUCED 600 BUSHELS OF SWEET POTATOES.



are practically illimitable in possibilities for the highly successful cultivation of potatoes, peas, peanuts and chufas as well as other profitable cattle and hog producing and silage crops.

These lands, too, are well timbered, well watered, accessible by good roads and CHEAP. Agricultural and allied pursuits nowhere find readier rewards, dollar for dollar and condition for condition, than we offer. For instance, the inducements for cattle, hog, sheep and goat raising, under conditions which render attention to such industry highly profitable, are unsurpassed. Like conditions apply to poultry raising and its by-products, and for which latter product Gordo has already grown to be a notable market and shipping point.

Fruits of all kinds, notably apples, cherries, peaches, grapes and berries abound in quantities not only for home use and local consumption but are commercially very remunerative. Abundant natural springs abound in the territory contiguous to Gordo, while the average well depth, insuring a dependable supply of water, is around 22 feet.

Property owners at even remote distances from Gordo but attached to it by business connections, as well as those nearby, are building for themselves good frame dwellings, new and better schools, better churches and better roads. In a word those of limited resources, who plan to "start from the stump," or that other class desiring a good country and available advantages with which to "begin all over again," can do no better than have their stop over tickets read "Gordo, Alabama." Here, conditions climate and people will extend to you a welcoming and helping hand. We have got the rest, now we want you. So come and we will show you how to make good.

To conclude, Gordo has a handsome, up-to-date brick hotel, a prosperous banking institution, a \$9,000 brick school building fully equipped with high school facilities an electric light plant, two high capacity planing mills, several saw mills two modern cotton ginning systems, several thriving mercantile firms, three churches for whites, and two for colored, and its people in every pursuit are thrifty, law abiding, God-fearing and industrious.

So if you are considering a change of home or an investment, write us; or better still, come and let us look over and talk over what we have to offer.



POWER FARMING GROWS IN FAVOR ON THE BIG FARMS  
NEAR GORDO.

For details and more information, address or apply to the Business Men's League, or any of the following prominent citizens and business houses at Gordo, Alabama.

J. W. Howell, Jr.

J. I. Free

T. E. Brandon

W. Berman.

A. M. Shirley

H. H. Mabley

Springer & Mayfield

Farmers Hardware & Furniture Company

Merchants & Farmers Bank

City Drug Store

J. L. Davis

J. T. Hordin

B. L. Lloyd

J. D. H. Glass

W. E. Davis

Bell Manufacturing Co.

Strickland & Mustin

B. Tamehill & Co.

Bell Bros. Lumber Co.

J. T. Collins

J. H. Collins

Collins & Co.

## PIKE COUNTY



HE area of Pike County is 710 square miles. Troy is the county seat. Pike was not a cotton county in the old regime. Different methods came in soon after the war. The farms were small and owned by white men who worked them. The price of cotton remained high for six or seven years and thus encouraged the farmers adopted

scientific methods in its production. A very interesting claim of the county is that productiveness of the land per capita by values exceeds any other county in the State. The proof is in an outward and visible sign. The log cabin of two rooms, not infrequently one room, has gone into the past. Instead has come convenient and spacious homes.



THE HANDSOME CITY SCHOOL AT TROY.

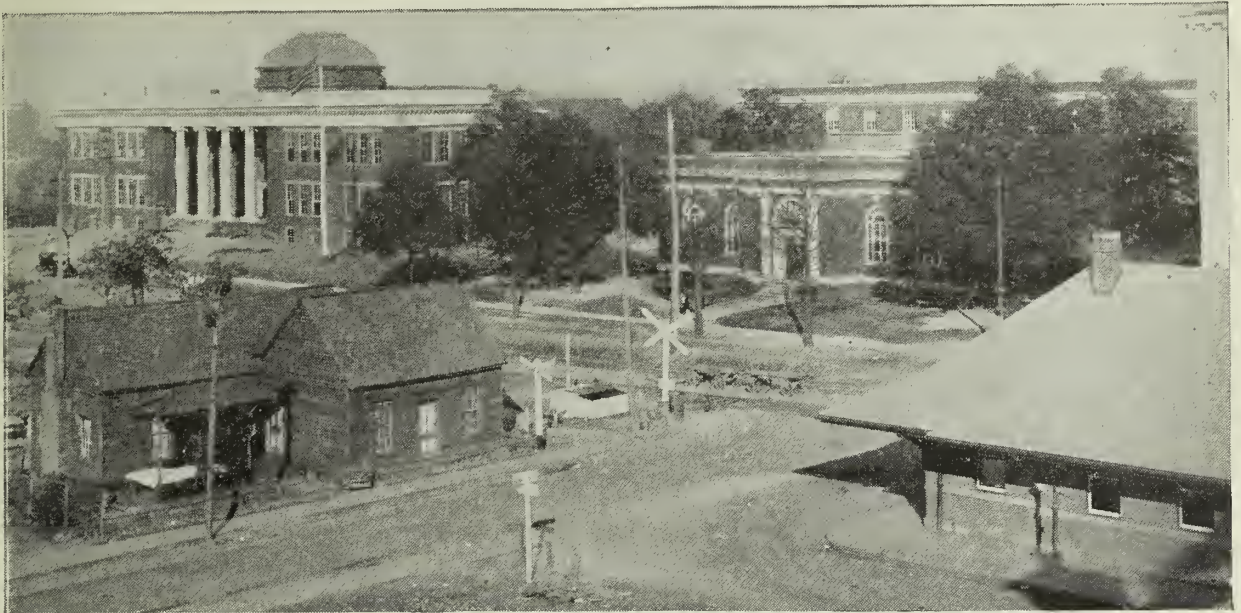


Into Pike County extends the Chunenuggee Ridge. The slopes and in the bottoms is first class agricultural land. Further to the south is an agricultural land impregnated with lime.

South of these lands is a pine timber mingled with oak and hickory. In all these lands the use of fertilizer is profitable. The crops are cotton, corn, small grains, rice, peas, peanuts, potatoes, sugar cane. Pike County,

by natural adaptation and climatic influence, is as prolific a producer of vegetables and fruits as we have in Alabama.

There is plenty of water. The Conecuh and Pea Rivers drain many minor streams. Railroad transportation is good; commercial facilities are ample through markets at Troy, Orion and Brundidge.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT TROY, ALABAMA.

## High Grade Farm Lands For Sale in PIKE COUNTY, ALABAMA

*In Both Large and Small Tracts. Write Today for Our  
Select, Revised and Up-to-Date Lists.*

**PROPERTY BOUGHT, SOLD AND RENTED**

*"Ask Us About It"*

**THE SOUTH ALABAMA LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.**

INCORPORATED

**TROY, . . . . . ALABAMA**

**CORRESPONDENTS FOR GEO. M. FORMAN & COMPANY  
FARM LOANS**



## RANDOLPH COUNTY

**T**HIS county was formed in 1832 when the tide of immigration from the South Atlantic States was at its height. It was named in honor of John Randolph, the great democrat. It contains 610 square miles and borders the State of Georgia on the east.

The climate is noted for its health giving properties. The Census Bureau at Washington has been known to return the death report of Randolph County for revision on the ground that the mortuary record was inconsistent with the average for Alabama. Investigation proved that no error had been made.

The land is easy to cultivate. Fruits common to the latitude grow here to perfection. Farmers are generally independent.

Minerals are found in this county,—gold, copper, mica, tin, graphite and kaolin. The last named is found in inexhaustible quantities and is claimed to be very superior in quality.

Perhaps three-fourths of the original fine timber is still there. This includes pine, oak and hickory.

There are excellent railroad transportation facilities in the southern part.

The drinking water is excellent. The Tallapoosa and Little Tallapoosa rivers, and numerous flowing creeks afford good drainage.

Commendable attention is paid to churches and schools. Wedowee is the county seat. Roanoke and Rock



TWIN SILOS WITH WATER TANKS AT THE TOP.

Mills are two of the principal towns. The county high schools are of distinguished merit.

At Rock Mills there is a large cotton mill, a tannery, and a pottery.

## RUSSELL COUNTY

**T**HE county is bordered on the east by the Chattahooche River. The oldest agriculture of the State flourished here. The land was a part of the latest cession from the Creek Indians and the early white settlers came from North and South Carolina and Georgia, generally with a number of slaves. Under the circumstances the forest was rapidly converted into cotton fields. The village of Glenville became a center of education and excellent society.

Warm weather begins in April and lasts through October. Winter is mild with occasional snaps of cold lasting a day or two. The mercury seldom falls below 40 degrees.

In the early years the plantation having a hundred or more negroes adopted the rule of self support and thus early proved the adaptation of the soil and climate to diversified uses.

Some of the farmers for the good of the land sow proper legumes on the corn fields on the last plowing.

The Williamson corn cultivation is widespread. The lespedeza or Japan clover has been found to be the most successful of hay crops. Johnson grass is used for hay to some extent.

The production of syrup is large and of good quality. In the northeastern section watermelons, cantaloupes, truck crops and small berries are profitably grown for the nearby market of Columbus, Ga.

The timber lands are excellent. Pine, oak, hickory, gum, walnut, cypress, cedar are found in different quarters. Drinking water is abundant and of the best quality.

Under all the circumstances Russell County is admirably adapted for live stock raising.

The chief towns and villages are Seale, Girard, Glenville, Hurtsboro, Hatchechubbee. The Mobile & Girard Railway connects with Columbus, Ga., a convenient market.



A FINE STAND OF COTTON NEAR SEALE, RUSSELL COUNTY.



## ST. CLAIR COUNTY—GENERAL DESCRIPTION

By JOHN INZER FREEMAN

**I**N SEEKING a new home or a desirable investment in farm lands you should avoid those communities whose best days are behind them, and also those which have reached the top limit of their development.

What you want to find is a county and community that has made rapid progress in the immediate past, is going ahead now, and has a long way to go in future before its possibilities are exhausted. St. Clair is such a county.

St. Clair County comprises 630 square miles, or most of the territory which lies between Birmingham on the west; Anniston on the east; Talladega on the south; Gadsden on the north. These are four of Alabama's best towns and that they are the county seats of the four great counties which surround St. Clair is the best indication of the progressive character of this entire section.

The story of St. Clair's growth can be told in a number of ways. One of them is the story of its banks because banks, better than any other barometer, reflect the prosperity of the people they serve.

In 1902 there were no banks in this county. The first was organized in 1903. Now it has six financial institutions all of them successful, and so located as to best respond to the needs of the entire county. They make money easy to get and easy to keep the two essentials of getting ahead,

Many persons do not understand the race question and think the colored man outnumbers the white everywhere in the South. Not so in St. Clair where the whites represent 90% of the population and the few negroes are hard working, law-abiding citizens, generally land owners. St. Clair's population is today 25,000, representing an increase of over 25% in ten years, and it is increasing faster now than ever before.

Four trunk line railroads traverse St. Clair, the Alabama Great Southern; Southern Railway; Seaboard Air Line and Central of Georgia. This puts every farm close to a shipping point and insures quick service and low rates to the large markets. In point of railroad mileage, St. Clair ranks sixth among the counties of Alabama.

In coal production, it ranks third, with the biggest coal seam in the State, and a mine that produced the heaviest tonnage. This means cheap fuel for all purposes.

Total tax values in 1915 were \$6,500,000 in round figures, an increase of 50% in ten years. The rate is \$1.40 the hundred, State and county combined, on a 60% valuation.

The bonded debt of St. Clair is only \$85,000.

Over \$200,000.00 has been spent on good roads in St. Clair during the past ten years. They traverse the county in a net work and make going easy for automobiles at all seasons of the year. The great Forrest Highway passes through this county and will greatly increase tourist travel through it.

Nearly every variety of land is here, from sandy to rich loam, valley to uplands. Farm land that sold for \$5.00 the acre ten years ago, is fetching \$20.00 and over now. It will again double in another ten years. Not half the available area is in cultivation. Thousands of acres, in big farms or little, can still be bought for around \$10.00 the acre. On such land as this a colony that moved here from the west some years ago raised more corn per acre than they had ever done in the west on land they sold for over \$100.00 per acre. And here is another fact to remember. The farmers of Illinois and Iowa did not grow rich from farm profits, but by the increase of land values due to increase in population. St. Clair farmers will grow rich both ways. It fed itself last season, raising its own corn and meat, making cotton a surplus money crop.



ST. CLAIR COUNTY CORN CLUB BOYS—BIRGE SMITH MADE 121 BUSHELS ON ONE ACRE OF MEDIUM DARK BOTTOM LAND.

The highest altitude in Alabama is in St. Clair, whose average elevation is about 650 feet. This means a comfortable climate, winter and summer, with no extremes of heat or cold. It means good health also and hard times for doctors.

Cotton, grains fruit and truck are grown in St. Clair in large quantities. Stock raising and dairying are becoming more popular, as the pioneers in this department have done well.

The Coosa River forms the east boundary of the county, affording fine duck shooting in winter and good fishing in summer. Quail, wild turkeys and other game are plentiful.

In education great strides have been made, especially in the rural schools and primary departments. Schools with high school grades are maintained at five towns in the county.

The Alabama Power Company has its great hydro-electric generating units on the Coosa close by. The main power lines cross the county in two directions, affording cheap power and special inducements to the small manufacturer who does not care to invest in engine and boiler.

St. Clair has made very rapid strides in manufacturing. There is a large cement plant at Ragland and one of the most successful cotton mills in the South at Pell City. A number of smaller enterprises, such as brick plants, oil mills, and heading mills may be found here, which, with the iron and coal mines, offer steady and well paid employment to the skilled mechanic and laborer.

In recent years a great deal of money has been invested in these enterprises, money that came from without the State and selected St. Clair in preference to all other locations. A large number of people came with this money. The investments have proved profitable and the people are more than contented with their new homes. Just the same sort of opportunities exist now, whether for farm or factory purposes.

With corn, cotton, coal, and cheerfulness, where can you beat this combination?

St. Clair is going ahead. Come here, go ahead with us, and you will never regret it.



## ST. CLAIR COUNTY

## Northern Judicial District—Ashville, County Seat

By HON. J. L. HERRING, Probate Judge.

**A**BUNDANTLY provided with natural resources, rich for agricultural purposes, healthful climate and pleasant people are some of the many advantages offered to homeseekers in the northern division of St. Clair County.

Located in the foot-hills of the Cumberland mountains it has a varied surface, from smooth and fertile valleys to the high and ridgy mountains. The mountainous regions are especially adapted to raising fruits and the broad plateau sections are excellent for truck farming.

"For health and enjoyment no more desirable location can be found in the South," says Henry McCally on "Northern Alabama."

Underneath the surface of the mountains, lie vast deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal and kaolin. Both the Coosa and the Cahaba coal fields extend through this part of the county. The analyses made of these veins pronounce it to be the highest grade of coal for any and all purposes.

Hundreds of limestone and freestone springs dot the rich and fertile valleys that it would seem that nature had meant them to be used for stock raising and dairying.

The rich soil produces valuable crops each year. It is claimed that the production per acre of cotton in St. Clair County exceeds any other county in the State.

Twenty-three distinctive types of soil are found in the county, all well supplied with water and with almost perfect drainage.

Pure drinking water can be had anywhere by digging or driving wells. The predominating characteristic of the soil is a red clay sub-soil, which with proper cultivation affords sufficient moisture to carry plant life through long droughts.

Blessed with both high and low lands, and well watered, north St. Clair offers unusual inducements to the truck farmer who wants to live in a mild climate and have good market facilities. Should a wall be built around St. Clair County, shutting it off from the world, the people within its borders could feed themselves forever. For here every crop that grows in the temperate and semi-tropic zones will thrive. Many farmers produce enough clear profit each year to pay the original cost of the land.

Watermelons, cantaloupes and musk melons grow luxuriantly here. The climate is splendid and the soil is



CANTALOUPE FROM ST. CLAIR RIVAL ROCKYFORDS FOR SWEETNESS AND FLAVOR.

excellent for these crops. Melons with a delicious flavor weighing from forty to sixty pounds are produced regularly. Peanuts, soy and velvet beans are easily grown while all truck products flourish. Some of the truck products which grow best are cabbage, strawberries, Irish and sweet potatoes, onions, peas, lettuce, squash and cucumbers. With the various kinds of soils and the nature of the surface all truck crops can be grown at a large profit.

Birmingham and Gadsden are in easy reach of the farmer so that a truck grower might gather his crops early in the morning and make delivery in either city at noon. Excellent opportunities await the energetic farmer in this section.

It has also been demonstrated that cattle and hogs can be raised very cheaply. The mountain slopes are



ONE OF THE PLANTS OF THE TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY.



excellent for orchards, and apples, peaches, pears and plums are being grown with great success. There is no reason why apples and other fruits should not grow as well here as in places famed for fruit growing.

Health records for the county are all that can be wished. The high altitude is mainly responsible for the delightful conditions.

In the valleys and upon the mountain slopes are found large forests of heavy timber, such as oak, pine, poplar, hickory and others, causing many lumber mills to spring up in all parts of this division of the county. Heading mills and stave mills are cutting out some of the smaller timber.

Lands that will produce an astonishing variety of profitable crops are offered at marvelously low prices, not because of any inferiority of the soil, but this section is new and the real value is not yet appreciated. The large farms are being cut up into many small ones and sold "dirt" cheap.

The people are sociable, law-abiding and are people who live well and live at home. They invite you to come and live among them.

A net work of macadamized roads connect the rural communities with the thrifty little towns, making it easy to reach the market places. These roads have been built under careful management and are chartered with white gravel, making a hard dry road the year round. The chert is in easy reach of all the highways on this side of the mountain.

Perhaps the good roads have done more than anything towards bringing about a complete change in the educational system of the county. The farmers are now able to send their children to schools right at their doors. The schools are carefully maintained and the churches well attended. The farmers are intelligent and thrifty people.

Ashville, Springville, Ragland and Odenville, four enterprising towns in this section of the county, have banking institutions. The banks are especially interested in agricultural improvement and devote every possible resource to the material development of the towns and rural communities. Banks in a flourishing condition reflect general prosperity and such is the condition of our institutions.

The mean temperature of the county is sixty-one degrees. The thermometer rarely goes higher than ninety degrees in summer or lower than twenty degrees in winter. The average rainfall is fifty-one inches.

The average killing frosts come near the twentieth of October, giving the crops a growing period of over 200 days.

Snow to the depth of an inch and a half falls about twice a year and it is rare that it stays on the ground more than forty-eight hours. The deepest snow on record fell in January of 1889 and was about twelve inches deep.

The progressive spirit of the energetic people in north St. Clair County is helping Ashville, Springville, Ragland and Odenville improve rapidly. But in this rapid development they are making substantial growth and every advantage in market facilities is carefully fostered.

Intelligent and thrifty farmers desiring to locate in a section of well-to-do people and people of moderate means should visit this section when seeking a new and healthful location. Prosperity awaits the farmer who applies ordinary skill and labor to the soil in north St. Clair.

#### ASHVILLE

Ashville is the county seat. It is on the Alabama Southern Railroad and the Forrest Highway with pike roads connecting it with the rural communities. It is in the heart of the agricultural section. Population, 1,000. The town is electric lighted, the streets and avenues are well paved and flanked by cement side-walks. School conditions are excellent. Cooperage mill, gins, lumber mills and many other industries are located here. The people are intelligent and prosperous.



SPARE RIBS AND BACON—THE BEST INSURANCE OF  
ALABAMA AGAINST THE HIGH COST  
OF LIVING.

#### MARGARET

The western part of the northern division, situated in the famous Cahaba coal seam is Margaret, a mining town. The Alabama Fuel & Iron Company has several large mines in operation here.

#### ODENVILLE

Odenville, twenty-eight miles from Birmingham, on the Seaboard Air Line, is an agricultural community. It is near the center of the county. Beaver Creek flows through the center of the town making the surrounding country rich for agricultural purposes. Besides the public school the St. Clair County High School, a State institution, is located here. The town has well graded streets and avenues, several business houses, and a number of small industries.

#### RAGLAND

Ragland is forty-seven miles from Birmingham on the Seaboard Air Line. This is the industrial center for the northern division of the county. However, it is near the Coosa River and offers truck advantages also. The Coosa Portland Cement Company, with a capital of \$1,500,000, the largest of its kind in the South, is here. There is also a brick plant, cooperage mills and smaller enterprises. Health conditions are good. Population 2,500. Trout Creek flows through the town. It is electric lighted and has well paved streets and avenues.

#### ST. CLAIR SPRINGS

St. Clair Springs is thirty miles from Birmingham and is a very attractive health resort. A large hotel is open during the summer months. There are twelve springs of sulphur, lithia and freestone water which add to its value to those seeking health.

#### SPRINGVILLE

Springville, also an agricultural center, is twenty-five miles from Birmingham on the Alabama Great Southern. Large springs are in and near Springville, some of which contain large quantities of fish. Canoe Creek has its source near here. Good roads, schools and well attended churches are special inducements. Many small industries are located here.

The northern division of St. Clair County with its many advantages invites thrifty and intelligent farmers to come and live here. This is the section for the farmer of moderate means.



## ST. CLAIR COUNTY

## Southern Judicial Division—Pell City, County Seat

By McLANE TILTON, JR., Pres. First National Bank of Pell City.



MOUNTAIN divides St. Clair County into two geographical divisions and the law divides it into two judicial divisions. Each division is for all practical purposes a separate county, with easy communication between the two by modern turnpikes.

Pell City is the business, farming, educational and political center of south St. Clair.

The geological map of Alabama shows that south St. Clair has been singularly blessed by nature with all the advantages for which Alabama is famed. Some counties have coal, others iron, others lumber, others fine grazing and farm lands. South St. Clair has all of these in a measure equalled by few places in the world.

The growth and development of Pell City and south St. Clair the past ten years have attracted national attention. There has been no boom; no advertised sales. Progress has been natural. In 1902 what is now Pell

town with the farming country around it, and affording an easy haul to market.

South of Pell City opens the valley of the Coosa River, less than two miles distant. Its valley in fertility compares favorably with the richest lands in the west. From this river are drawn electrical power and purest water in endless abundance. The small streams and springs supplying it furnish water for cattle and pasturage for ten months in the year. This section raises its own food crops, its 7,000 bales of cotton annually being a surplus money crop. Corn, oats, wheat, peas, and hay thrive here. Increased attention is being given to cattle, hogs, fruit and dairying, all of which are in successful operation on a large scale by the more progressive farmers. With three of Alabama's largest cities, Birmingham, Anniston and Talladega only 35 miles distant by rail, a first-class outlet is found for all varieties of farm produce that Pell City does not consume.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PELL CITY—McLANE TILTON, JR., PRESIDENT.

City was a worn out farm. Today it is one of the best known small towns in Alabama, population 2,500. South St. Clair has a population of 10,000, ninety per cent of whom are white persons, thrifty, industrious, peaceable, prosperous. The voters are about evenly divided between democrats and republicans, which is the best guarantee of good government.

At or within 15 miles of Pell City coal and iron are mined; cement and brick are made, lumber is manufactured; and diversified crops and cattle are raised. At Pell City is one of the greatest cotton mills in the South, an oil mill, and several smaller concerns. Passing through the town limits are the power lines of the Alabama Power Company, furnishing electricity for power and light to both small and large users on fair terms.

Railroads radiate from Pell City in four directions. Two trunk lines, the Southern and Seaboard, give through passenger and freight service. To the north, south, east and west run modern turnpikes on which large sums of money have been spent, connecting the

Pell City has two banks. The First National Bank building, the picture of which is shown on this page, is said to be the finest small town bank in the United States. It truly reflects the spirit, enterprise, character and prosperity of the people of south St. Clair. There are four churches at Pell City. The morals of the community are enviable. Very often the semi-annual term of criminal court is adjourned for lack of cases to try. For months the jail is unoccupied.

Pell City and south St. Clair are 700 feet above sea level. Very hot or very cold weather are unknown. The climate is extremely healthful as statistics prove. Land can be bought for ten dollars an acre, good land, all ready for cultivation. The best land, exclusive of improvements, may still be obtained at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per acre. A few years ago these same lands sold for less than half these figures. A few years hence they will double and treble in price.

The town of Pell City has been well managed. It owes no money. Its streets are graded, paved and



lighted. It owns its own city hall and school property free of debt. Its high and primary schools in January, 1916, were pointed out as models for others to follow by the State Superintendent of Education in a public letter. Taxes are reasonable, only \$1.85 for State, county and city combined, on a 60% valuation. The money is wisely spent.

Lots for homes or business purposes can be bought at Pell City from \$100.00 to \$500.00. Telephone service connects with all other towns in the county, and to individual farms.

Hunting and fishing are of a kind to delight the sportsman. Baseball, music, and all forms of amusement are encouraged, making attractive social conditions.

For the man without money who wants steady employment in factory, forest, field or mine; for the man who wishes to locate a great enterprise, or start a small one and make it grow as a result of his efforts; for the farmer, Pell City and the country tributary to it offer opportunities that deserve closest investigation.

There are a number of thriving towns in south St. Clair County all within seven miles of Pell City. Some of these are Coal City, on the Seaboard Railroad, noted chiefly for its great seams of coal which have been successfully mined for many years; Riverside, Seddon, Eden and Cooks Springs, all on the Southern Railway; Cropwell and Easonville in the Coosa Valley along the line of the Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. These smaller towns are trading points for the farmers, and each of



COTTON MILL OF THE PELL CITY MANUFACTURING CO.

them support excellent schools and churches and offer many advantages for rural homes.

Inquiries as to both town and farm properties will be answered by the Pell City Realty Company or the First National Bank of Pell City. When writing, state sum to be invested, kind of property wanted, and purpose to be used. No money is desired unless its owner intends eventually to come with it and be one of us.



WAITS DAIRY FARM NEAR PELL CITY.

## SHELBY COUNTY



HIS is one of the territorial counties of 1818, contains 780 square miles and was named for Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky. Shelby is a central county, the climatic average, the soil and products and the character of the people typical of all the best that Alabama has to offer.

It is easy for the farmer to live and prosper, and industry and skill are sure of success in Shelby County. In a word it is esteemed to be one of the most desirable, healthful and attractive counties in Alabama.

It is in the lower line of the mineral district and therefore the surface, like that kind of land generally,



OATS AND HAIRY VETCH YIELDING 2½ TONS PER ACRE—SHELBY COUNTY.





A SPLENDID STAND OF OATS NEAR MONTEVALLO.

is broken. But if the land did not respond to cultivation in a variety of profitable crops the enterprise of the people would have taken up several other fields of industry that are so conveniently available.

Corn, cotton, the small grains, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, sugar-cane, peanuts, grasses, clover, etc., do exceptionally well. All truck crops, vegetables and melons produce prolifically as well as orchards and vineyards.

The coal seams of Shelby were the first in the State to be tapped for commerce to any large extent. The first railroad to enter the mineral district struck the big coal seams near Montevallo and the output soon proved itself in the markets as far south as Mobile. To this day it holds its own against all competition. The Shelby county iron ore is also unsurpassed in the markets of the world.

The whole area is wooded and oak, hickory, chestnut, pine and mulberry are so plentiful as to invite wood working industries of many sorts.

The building stone and marble of Shelby County stands the test among the best agricultural rock in the country. The quarries produce light gray, grayish blue and buff building stone and yellow, black and dove-colored marble.

Plentiful mineral waters flow and Shelby Springs has been an established resort for a half century, with an enviable reputation for its many attractions.

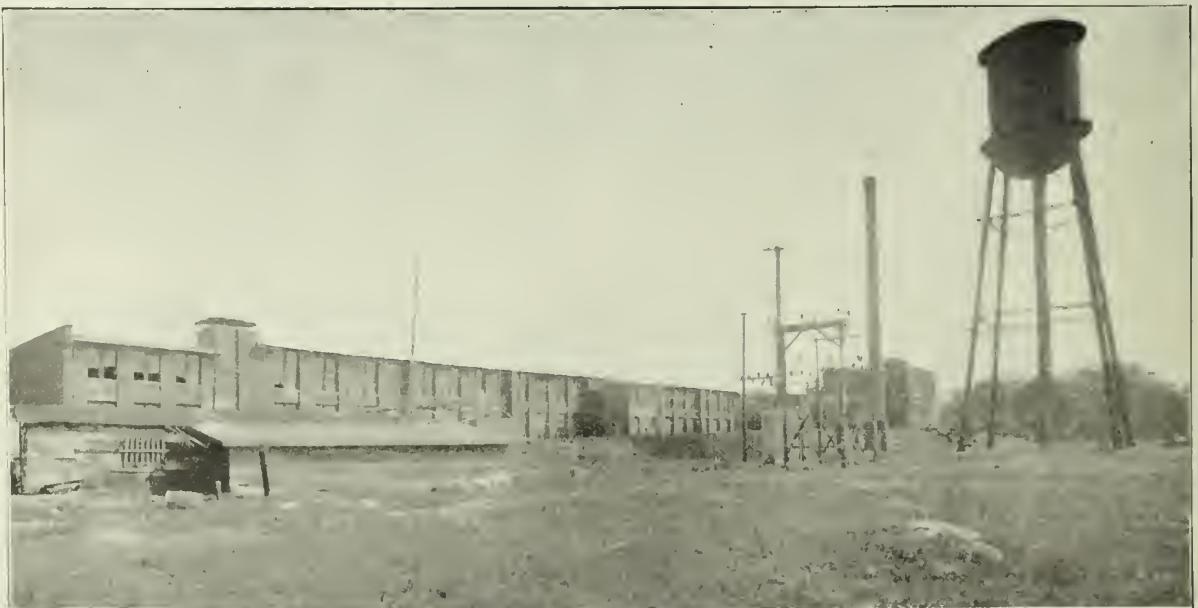
Columbiana is the county seat. Montevallo, Calera, Harpersville, Helena and Wilsonville are centers of



ALABAMA GIRLS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE DAIRY BARN, MONTEVALLO.

banking trade, schools and churches.

Transportation by rail has long been well established. All the markets of the country are at the command of the various industries:—iron furnaces, coal mines, lime kilns, handle factories, spoke and hub works, tanneries, sash, door and blind factories, shoe factories, saw and planing mills, wood alcohol plants, etc.



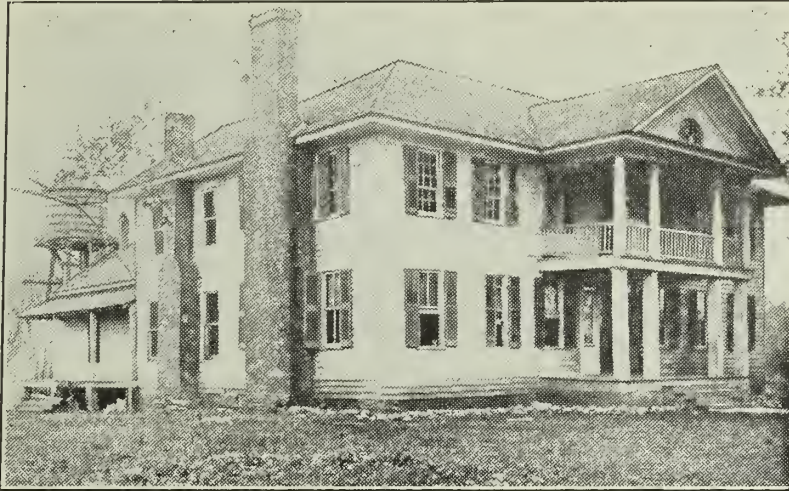
EXTERIOR VIEW OF BUCK CREEK COTTON MILL, SILURIA. POWER IS SUPPLIED BY THE ALABAMA POWER COMPANY. NOTE THE TRANSMISSION LINE AND OUT-DOOR SUB-STATION NEAR THE WATER TANK.



## Attractive Proposition in Historic Shelby County

The Native County of America's Most Popular Moving Picture Star,

HENRY B. WALTHALL



This House, 640 Acres of Land and Five Good Tenant Houses  
Can Be Bought For

**\$25,000--TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS--\$25,000**

Large Modern Dairy Barn With Concrete Foundation. Two Large Creeks Furnish Plenty of Water for Cattle or Stock. Flowing Springs Supply Fresh Water in Every Field.

**300 ACRES LEVEL LAND  
340 ACRES ROLLING LAND**

Good Roads Are Being Built Throughout this Section. Convenient Markets for Everything. Churches and Schools Near at Hand. Technical College for Girls and High School for Boys and Girls Within Easy Distance.

**BIRMINGHAM THIRTY-TWO MILES.  
MONTEVALLO THREE MILES.**

*For Further Information Write Today to*

**L. N. NABORS**

**REAL ESTATE**

**LOANS  
BIG LIST OF LAND BARGAINS**

**INSURANCE**

**MONTEVALLO, ALA.**



## SUMTER COUNTY



NE of the sixteen counties of Central Alabama forming what is known as the "Black Belt," from the color of the soil and the crescent shape of this strip of land, 20 to 30 miles in width from north to south, extending from the Ala.-Miss. state line on the west to within a few miles of Alabama-Ga. state line on the east. Bounded on the east by the Tombigbee River; west by the State of Mississippi; north by Pickens County; south by Choctaw County. Area, 970 square miles; length, approximately, 55 miles north to south; average breadth, east to west, about 18 miles; topography, level to gently rolling, with two ridges rising considerably above the surrounding country extending across the county from northwest to southeast. The farm lands lie well, and on many farms tractor plows and other up-to-date farm machinery can be operated to advantage. No large areas of wet or swampy land in this county, and practically all the lands of the county are now, or can be easily brought into condition for tillage at small cost.

There are numerous streams, springs and flowing artesian wells in the county, affording an abundance of pure water for domestic use, and for live stock. Many of the springs and artesian wells furnish large volumes of water, enabling the farmer, at a trifle in cost, to lift the water by hydraulic rams into elevated tanks, so it may be piped through their residences and stock barns, giving them advantages obtained by best system of water works.

### Historical

Sumter County was the home of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, where they chased the deer, bear and other large game in the stately forest and jungle of canebrakes, until 1831, when by treaty they ceded this exceedingly fertile area to the State of Alabama. Immediately after this county was opened to settlers, the wealthy planters of the older counties of Alabama, and of the States of Virginia, and the Carolinas, mainly, made a rush for this new Eldorado, and with their slaves soon subdued the wilderness.

This immensely productive soil quickly begun to bring forth crops of corn, cotton, wheat and other crops in such abundance as to attract attention from all parts of the United States. The wealth of the "Bigbee Valley" and its tributaries was soon known far and wide.

The planters had hardly begun to build handsome homes and live in luxury when the ruthless hand of civil war struck down their prosperity, and in many instances caused them to lose their homes. Then came reconstruction, subversion of labor conditions, and the tenant system, and it is only in recent years that the farmers of this section have begun to get back to diversified farming. The advantages of this county are again attracting attention, and in the last few years farmers from Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, North Dako-



ROWAN McELROY OF SUMTER COUNTY MADE 145 3'16 BUSHELS OF CORN ON ONE ACRE OF WHITISH SANDY SOIL, WITH RED CLAY SUB-SOIL.

ta, Wisconsin, and other states have located in Sumter county and are delighted with the county and its hospitable people.

### Labor, Soil, and Crops

In Sumter County labor for farming and for manufacturing is abundant, satisfactory and cheap. There are no labor unions in this section of Alabama.

In the main, there are two types of soil in this county: the northern half of the county, from Livingston, the county site, north, are located what is called the "black prairie lands," "Houston clay," "Trinity clay," or "lime lands." By government soil survey it is shown that Sumter County has more of these celebrated lands than any other county in the "Black Belt" of Alabama or Mississippi. This type of soil is strongly impregnated with carbonate of lime, phosphate and potash; naturally, one of the most fertile types of soil in the United States. It is especially valuable for alfalfa, corn, oats, cotton, general forage crops, all the clovers and grasses, and unsurpassed for raising live stock of highest quality. Lime is abundant in the soil, and this element is essential in soils to give best results in live stock raising; this fact is recognized by the most intelligent live stock breeders the world over.

### Quality of Limeland Beef Cattle

It is interesting to see the butchers of New Orleans go through the cold storage rooms there and unerringly point out the carcasses which came from limeland pastures. Animals grazed on lime land pastures have more quality than animals from lime-deficient pastures, and this fact should be kept in mind by the man who expects to breed animals of highest merit.

The north half of the county is also well adapted to potatoes (Irish and sweet), to vegetables of all kinds and to peaches, pears, apples, plums, strawberries, dewberries, raspberries, etc.

The other main type of soil in this county is sandy loam, with clay subsoil, embraced in the south half of the county, from Livingston, south. These loam lands, with the aid of fertilizers and rotation of crops, produce abundantly all the staple crops indigenous to this climate. It is on this type of soil the boys of the corn growing clubs produce 150 to 200 bushels of corn per acre; 60 to 80 bushels of oats, and other staple crops in proportion, when farmed judiciously. For the man who is able to own only a small acreage, and use intensive methods, this type of soil is highly satisfactory. There is no section of the South superior to this portion of



PURE WATER FOR STOCK FROM FLOWING ARTESIAN WELLS—EPES, ALABAMA.





BLOODED HEREFORDS ON HILL TOP FARM, NEAR LIVINGSTON, ALA.

Sumter County for growing all kinds of truck crops for market. One strawberry grower in this section of the county ships over one hundred carloads of berries annually, and has grown wealthy in a few years. This man came from Indiana to Sumter County about 15 years ago, rented land the first few years, was without capital, but by industry and good judgment soon demonstrated what may be accomplished in this favored country.

#### Livestock, Dairying, Poultry Raising

Let the Northern man who is contemplating buying lands in the South to engage in livestock raising come to Sumter County, and see the fine herds of Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, Holstein and Jersey cattle grazing the luxuriant Bermuda grass, bur clover, Medic, lespedeza, paspalum, and other grasses in this banner livestock county of central Alabama. Here it costs but little to raise the best type of animal ready to go on the market, and it is the element of cost which determines the profit in all lines of business. The past winter, numbers of carloads of calves, raised on the farms of Sumter County, 10 to 18 months old, were sold at \$50 per head. These were grade calves of the beef breeds out of native cows by registered bulls. The dams of these calves have the run of the pasture the entire year and are only fed hay, silage and a little cotton seed meal a few weeks in mid-winter. Conditions here are equally as good for raising horses, mules, hogs and sheep.

No section of the country offers better opportunity for profitable dairying; the nearby creameries pay the highest market price for butter fat, (32c per lb., the past winter). The long pasture season, large alfalfa crops, and abundance of other forage cheaply grown here, strongly impress one with the possibilities along this line in Sumter County.

Poultry raising is easy and profitable here; Birmingham and other Southern markets take all of these products at highest prices.

#### Climate

The records at Livingston show the average winter temperature 50 degrees, summer 80 degrees; rain fall 50 to 54 inches annually, well distributed throughout the year. Winters are short and mild, rarely any snow; temperature rarely declines below 20 degrees above zero.

The summers are long, affording long growing season and enables the farmer to often grow two crops a year on the same land. The nights are cool, even in the warmest part of the summer, which is in marked contrast to the hot nights of summer of the North Central States. Farmers here from Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other Northern states, say the heat here is not as depressing as in the states from which they came.

#### Transportation and Banking Facilities

Sumter County is well supplied with railroads: the A. G. S. Division of the "Q. & C. Route," a through line

from Cincinnati, via Chattanooga, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Livingston and Meridian to New Orleans, is one of the best equipped railroads in the United States. Eight passenger trains daily; fast express and through freight to the North and East; now being double tracked from Birmingham, south. The county is also traversed by the Selma division of the Southern; the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern, and the Sumter and Choctaw railroads. There is no land in Sumter County remote from transportation. The public roads are kept graded and dragged, affording easy travel to markets, and automobile drives.

Five banks, located in the several larger towns of the county, have ample capital to finance the enterprises in their territory.

#### Schools

The county, outside of incorporated towns, is divided into school districts. Competent teachers are selected to conduct these schools nine months of the year, free of tuition to the patrons. At Livingston is located the Alabama Normal School, attended by 400 to 600 young ladies and young men. Twenty teachers are employed in this school, and give instruction in all the branches taught in the best and most up-to-date normal schools. Livingston also has a graded public school, employing six competent teachers, who carry the pupils through the twelfth grade. There are excellent public schools at Cuba, York, Epes, Gainesville, Geiger and other towns of the county.

#### Religious Influences and Social Conditions

Alabamians are a church-going, church-loving people. Every community has its houses of worship and ministers of exceptional ability.

The religious influence and social conditions of this county compare well with the most enlightened sections of the United States. Sumter County was among the first counties in the United States to drive out the whiskey demon, with all of its attendant evils; her people are law-abiding and refined, and they extend a welcome hand to all good people to come and dwell among them.



PICKING TOMATOES.



Further particulars regarding the many resources and attractive features of Sumter County may be obtained by prospective homeseekers and investors who write to the following parties:

Sumter County Board of Revenue.....	Livingston, Ala.
McMillan & Company, Bankers.....	Livingston, Ala.
Bank of Sumter, Bankers.....	Livingston, Ala.
Dr. W. J. McCain, Real Estate.....	Livingston, Ala.
Fred H. Jones, Live Stock.....	Livingston, Ala.
W. A. Williams, Timber Lands.....	Livingston, Ala.
C. J. Wise, Real Estate.....	York, Ala.

J. H. Coleman, Real Estate.....	York, Ala.
J. A. McConnell, Land Owner.....	York, Ala.
F. L. Mitchell, Live Stock.....	Epes, Ala.
J. L. Horn, Live Stock.....	Coatopa, Ala.
W. R. Larkin, Land Owner.....	Coatopa, Ala.
E. F. Allison, Timber Lands.....	Bellamy, Ala.
J. J. Williams, Land Owner.....	Curl, Ala.
W. E. McGowan, Land Owner.....	Cuba, Ala.

Write to Mrs. Annie Cook Maxwell, 2521 Sixth Street, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for an exceptional bargain on a plantation in North Sumter. See advertisement under Tuscaloosa County.

# IMPROVED BLACK BELT FARMS

**We have a large list of excellent alfalfa, grain, grass, clover and live stock farms, well located and close to railroads, in best part of Sumter County.**

Farmers from Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania and other states, located here, are well pleased.

***For Full Information Write***

M<sub>c</sub>CAIN & SMITH

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**YORK, SUMTER COUNTY, ALABAMA.      LIVINGSTON,      -      -      ALABAMA**



## TALLADEGA COUNTY

By MRS. CARRIE M. HARRELL, Chandler Springs, Ala.

**T**ALLADEGA COUNTY presents some of the most interesting physical characteristics in Alabama. The eastern part is mountainous, the highest point being 2,000 feet above sea level with numerous elevations of 1,000 feet or more. Three-fourths of the entire area lies in the valley of the Coosa, the numerous subsidiary streams draining into that river.

Everywhere is timber of superior quality and in great variety; oak of different kinds, beech, poplar, sycamore and gum. The county is also noted for its minerals—gold, copper, manganese, mica and marble.

There is no better soil and climate for the production of fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, figs and berries of all kinds. It is also fine for truck farming and we have the markets of the world at our door. No better country can be found for stock farming and dairying.

The surface is mainly a rich, red sandy loam and lies in large tracts that drain perfectly. There is little or no swampy or barren land but a great expanse of undulating country, well watered, covered by waving fields of grain and green pastures interspersed with groves of trees.

Talladega County today holds many opportunities for people of limited means, if they possess brains and energy, to amass a fortune. The value of the land depends largely upon conditions governing the locality. Prices range from three to sixty dollars per acre. There are now some improved lands in good locations which can be bought for five dollars per acre.

The seasons are delightful, the summers being long and ideal with nights cool enough to require blankets for comfort. The winters are mild, and although we have frost at times there is seldom any snow.

The country is so plentifully supplied with wild game as to make hunting and fishing interesting sport. The many mountains, forests, deep rivers and clear sparkling streams afford ample protection to many denizens of the woods and to a variety of game fish, such as bass, trout and the like.

Horse back riding through the forests of Talladega County, enlivened by the song of birds, is a pleasure not to be forgotten, while tennis and golf in a land where the brow is constantly fanned by mountain breezes, cannot fail to be appreciated by old and young.

The county is also noted for its many old and famous summer resorts, where one can look about and view the



TALLADEGA COUNTY "FOUR-CROP" CLUB. THESE BOYS PRODUCED 1,369 BUSHELS OF OATS IN 1915 AND WERE AWARDED DIPLOMAS OF HONOR.

grandeur of the huge blue mountains and the long stretches of valley traversed by modern roads. Many of these resorts have mineral springs from which is a constant flow of "Chalybeate," "Magnesia," "Sulphur," "Alum," "Arsenic," and "Iron" waters. Chandler Springs is the oldest, most famous and picturesque resort of this character. The sources of enjoyment are boundless. One may climb the creek and river bluffs and behold scenes of exquisite beauty. Boating on the river and lakes on moonlight nights is a popular diversion with the numerous visitors during the height of the season.

The colored people of Talladega County are educated above the average for the State and their presence affords a ready supply of labor that is a great boon to those engaged in farming or manufacturing. White people quietly and purposefully choose the most advanced ideas upon which to build for the future, in order that their posterity may keep abreast with the prosperity and progress of the nation.

### TALLADEGA, THE COUNTY SEAT

Talladega is one of the most picturesque and progressive towns in Alabama. It has a population of 2,000 and is noted for its social, religious and educational facilities. The Town and County Circle is composed of people of refined taste, moral inclination, who are constantly striving for greater knowledge. Their homes possess every attribute of comfort, beauty and charm.

While being supported mainly by the fine farms that surround the town it has many industrial enterprises. Among its leading factories are iron furnaces, foundries, machine shops, cotton mills, knitting mills, creameries and canning plants.

Talladega has well built and attractive churches of all denominations; fine public schools, schools for the deaf, dumb and blind and the Synodical School for Girls; four railroads, the A. B. & A., the Great Southern, the B. & A., and the Central of Georgia. The health record is a source of pride and the water supply, gushing in ample quantity from sparkling springs of the utmost purity. The scenery round about the town, due to numerous water falls, caves and mountain trails, is most interesting. Talladega also furnishes the site for one of the largest electric power plants operated by the Alabama Power Company, and its many water power sites still offer opportunity for producing sufficient electric current to drive all sorts of machinery for gins, grist mills, saw mills and the like.

The citizens of Talladega County take pride in the claim that it is the most healthful, most enterprising and most picturesque among all the sixty-seven counties of Alabama.



TALLADEGA COUNTY CORN CLUB BOYS.—TERRY MACHEN MADE 160 2/3 BUSHELS ON ONE ACRE OF DARK SANDY SOIL.





PART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION IN TOWN OF LINCOLN. ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR THE TOWN ARE FURNISHED BY THE ALABAMA POWER COMPANY.

## LINCOLN

This growing town is located on the main line of the Southern Railway in the north end of Talladega County, eighteen miles west of Anniston, and forty-five miles east of Birmingham. It is but three miles from Lock Four on the Coosa River from which point river transportation may be used as far north as Rome, Ga.

### Population

The population of Lincoln proper consists of eight hundred contented and prosperous people whose moral, religious and intellectual characteristics will compare favorably with that of any other town in the State.

### Churches

The religious interests of the town is represented by two active churches, Methodist and Baptist, having well attended Sabbath schools connected with each, and the surrounding territory is dotted with churches at an average distance from each other not exceeding three miles.

### Schools

With a well equipped public school, employing three competent teachers, and housed in a comfortable and well regulated building; with the Talladega County High School, conducted by an able faculty and conveniently housed in a ten thousand dollar brick building, constructed according to the plans of the State architect; and being surrounded with numerous good rural schools, Lincoln justly feels proud of her educational facilities.

### Fraternities

The fraternities are represented by prosperous lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, W. O. W., and the Knights of Pythias.

### Banks

There are two banks, the First National and the Lincoln Bank & Trust Company, each with a capital of \$25,000. Through these progressive institutions the financial interests of the community are skillfully served. Lincoln may be congratulated upon the exceptional ability and intelligence of her bankers.

### Stores and Other Business

The other business of the town is represented by one drug store, one furniture store, one hardware store, ten general stores, one market, two livery stables, three blacksmith shops, two up-to-date gin plants, one warehouse, one cotton seed oil mill, one barber shop, two grist mills, one saw mill, one hotel and one dairy.

### Soil

With Choccolocco Creek flowing south of the town only three miles distant; with Blue Eye Creek flowing through the corporate limits of the town; with the Coosa River on the west and north at an average distance of five miles; and with the red lands of Dry Valley beginning about two miles to the southeast, Lincoln is surrounded by a rich agricultural section with a variety of soils consisting mainly of loam, clay and gray gravel lands.

### Products

The principal products are corn, cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, sorghum, melons, apples, peaches and strawberries. In fact all products common to the State can be profitably produced here and the pecan thrives whenever properly planted and cultivated. But cotton and corn are the two leading products.

### Trade Territory

As a business center for the upper end of Talladega County, for the western part of Calhoun County, and for a large part of St. Clair County, Lincoln is an active cotton market and annually buys from wagons about six thousand bales. The town is also an excellent produce market which is evidenced by the fact that the boarding house people of Birmingham make several trips to the town every week to buy supplies. No eggs, chickens or butter are allowed to remain long in Lincoln. To give an idea of the amount of business annually transacted, it may be stated that the merchants and other business interests pay to the Southern Railway annual freight charges of thirty thousand dollars and have done so for several years.

### Prices of Land

The prices of land within a radius of five miles range from twenty to thirty dollars per acre for the gray gravel land and from thirty-five to fifty dollars per acre for the creek and red lands according to location. But there are some lands suited to stock raising which can be purchased at a less price.

### Electric Light and Power

The town is lighted by electricity and electric power is furnished in any quantity desired, by the Alabama Power Company. This makes Lincoln a desirable location for a cotton mill, stove mill and other small industries and the citizens of the town will extend a helping hand to any desirable industry suited to this field.



### What Lincoln Needs

First. A new hotel, properly located, suited to the size of the town and under good management. This is one of the most important needs of Lincoln. The location is ready and some of the citizens are ready to take a reasonable amount of stock in a hotel company.

Second. A cotton mill to manufacture our cotton is another one of the things badly needed. A suitable location has already been secured and is now being held for this purpose. In this enterprise our citizens will also take stock.

Third. A number of first class stock farms, under skilled management, as an object lesson to our farmers on the subject of diversified farming, are also needed. Lands suitably located and watered for such a purpose can be secured at most reasonable prices.

Fourth. A stave mill or box factory to make profitable use of our second growth pine. There is enough second growth pine near Lincoln to run one such mill many years. The farmers will gladly furnish the timber at attractive prices.

Fifth. Some energetic truck farmers to raise vegetables and other farm products for the Birmingham market. This will afford another object lesson to our native farmers by showing that there is money in crops other than cotton. This is one great need of the town and community.

Sixth. In conclusion there are several other industries which would pay dividends if located here and electric power is available for any and all of them. The citizens of the town are ready to give the desired assistance and encouragement.

A Community Club composed of the leading business men of the town has been organized for the purpose of securing desirable industries and for the further purpose of making a united effort to do such things as would have a tendency to improve the town and community.

All inquiries will receive prompt and careful attention if addressed to

SECRETARY COMMUNITY CLUB,  
LINCOLN, ALABAMA.

### SYLACAUGA

Sylacauga, a progressive town of 1,800, is situated in the southern end of Talladega County at the junction of the Central of Georgia and the L. & N. railroads. It has a number of important textile mills, and a



branch of the Southern Cotton Oil Company. Its banking facilities are good and the rich surrounding farming communities account for the many active and successful mercantile and commercial enterprises of the town.

THE KEYNOTE OF BANK ARCHITECTURE IN ALABAMA  
COMBINE STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

## IRON MINE BARGAIN!

### ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT PROPOSITION

\$100.00 AN ACRE—300 acres rich Brown Ore land, thoroughly tested and proved to a depth of 22 feet. Ore according to assay runs from 45% to 62% pure metallic iron. Ready market in Birmingham, 48 miles distant. Quarter mile from railroad station on large creek with ample water for washing purposes.

C. S. FINEGAN

UNIONTOWN, . . . . . ALABAMA





PICKING COTTON ON THE PLANTATION OF J. A. KERNODLE AT CAMP HILL, ALA. NOTE THE YOUNG PECAN TREES.

## TALLAPOOSA COUNTY

**T**HIS county was formed in 1832 and contains 760 square miles. The Tallapoosa River bisects the county but is not navigable. The upland soil is gray and red. Wheat is said to produce better in this county than in any other in the State. Most of the cotton is made in the southern precincts, where the land is loamy. The best grain lands yield from 30 to 40 bushels of corn to the acre. There is a notable orchard of 100 acres near Alexander City from which apples are shipped in car load lots.

There is abundant water power in different parts of the county. In the southern section are the famous Tallapoosa Falls, where the power is estimated at 30,000 horsepower. The inclination is fifty feet and the water rushes over the declivity at great speed and for a distance of 1,000 feet or more. The immense quantity of granite in the vicinity and the splendid long leaf pine forests near by are interesting.

Like many other of the counties of Alabama the minerals of Tallapoosa are varied and abundant. Considerable gold has been dug from more than one pit. Some silver has been discovered. At one place mica has been found in large deposits. Asbestos and emory have been found and soapstone exists in great quantity.

On the Tallapoosa in this county was fought the great battle of Horse Shoe Bend which was won by General Jackson from the Creek Indians, whose power was thus finally destroyed.

Dadeville, a flourishing town, is the county seat. Alexander City, Dadeville, Camp Hill and Daviston are attractive and progressive towns.

There are 128 members of the Boys' Corn Club in Tallapoosa County and E. A. Kimbrough, of Alexander City, a youth of seventeen years, produced 224½ bushels of corn on one acre of alluvial soil. He won the first premium, \$250.00, awarded by the State for the largest yield of corn from one acre.



CORN CLUB BOYS, TALLAPOOSA COUNTY.

Tilton Hornsby Made 150 Bushels on One Acre of Red Loam Upland Soil. Eber Kimbrough was the First to Reach a Production of 200 Bushels Per Acre; His Father, A. L. Kimbrough, Was County Demonstration Agent.



SAMPLE OF THE 232 39/56 BUSHELS OF MOSBY'S PROLIFIC CORN PRODUCED ON ONE ACRE OF TALLAPOOSA COUNTY LAND, BY WALKER L. DUNSON.



## TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

By MISS EMMA STEWART CARD, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

**T**USCALOOSA COUNTY offers every inducement for industrial, commercial and agricultural progress. The rich mineral and fertile agricultural lands; vast tracts of virgin timber; mild climate; the splendid manufacturing and transportation facilities; cheap labor; superior educational advantages; and the progressive and cultured people make it an ideal community for the homeseeker and investor.

The county was created by the Territorial Legislature of 1817 and is one of the largest in the State, covering 1,415 square miles.

### Warrior River

The Warrior River is one of the county's greatest assets. The United States government has expended twenty millions of dollars in improvements on this great waterway and there is now a open channel from Lock 17 to tidewater; as a result railroad freight rates to New Orleans and Mobile have been reduced 20%. Why should not the National government utilize the unlimited power of the Warrior dams for the proposed nitrate and armor plate plants in addition to the proposed improvements on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals? Tuscaloosa offers many practical reasons as the logical

### Minerals

The minerals of Tuscaloosa are of great value. Given in order of their importance they are coal, iron ore, clay, limestone, ochre and a few others like manganese, oxide or pyrolusite, which is found near Vance in commercial quantities.

Four seams of coal, two, four, six and eight feet thick underlie the upper half of the county. Red iron ore is confined to the valley of the Warrior, where it is found in irregular deposits, generally in red clay. From Woodstock south to Vance brown ore is abundant and is mined at a number of places.

### Limestone and Clay

There is no county in Alabama that excels Tuscaloosa in the abundant variety and good quality of its clays. Clay from white porcelain to red brick is a characteristic mineral of the geological stratum known as the Tuscaloosa formation.

The most important limestone quarry is at Vance. This rock is used in the iron furnace at Holt for fluxing the ore. In the clay belt there are also several deposits of ochre.

### Portland Cement and Coke

There is also in this county a rare assemblage of the constituent elements used in making Portland cement.

A bridge of native cement spans the Warrior River at Tuscaloosa.

The county ranks second in the State in coke production. From 869 ovens, 340,370 tons of coke were produced in 1915. Since the improvement of the Warrior River and the completion of the Tuscaloosa Mineral Railway, the mineral section is being rapidly developed and in the hills along the Warrior lies undreamed of wealth. The supply of coal alone is practically unlimited.

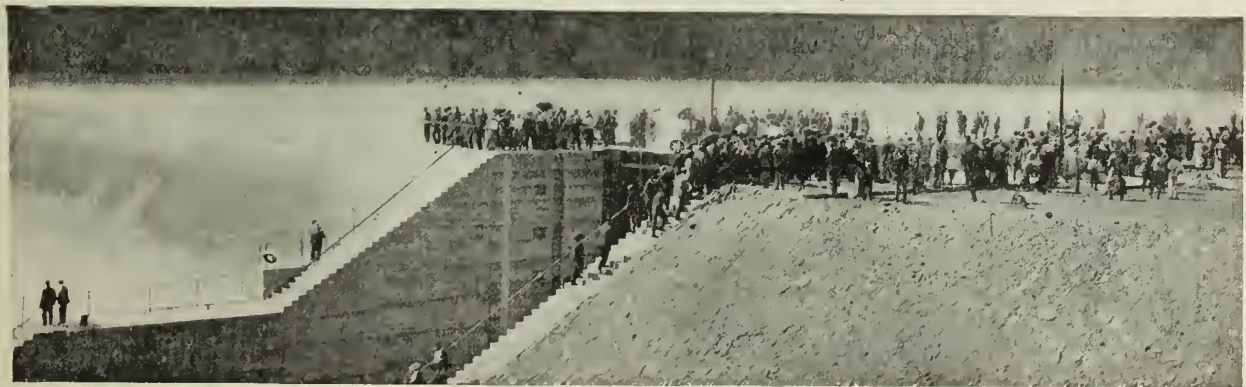


FIRST ALL-WATER-ROUTE SHIPMENT FROM NEW YORK TO TUSCALOOSA AFTER COMPLETION OF LOCK 17.

### Timber and Lumber Interests

Eighty different kinds of timber are found in the vast forests of Tuscaloosa. Between North River and the Warrior River lies a body of virgin timber extending to the banks of Yellow Creek near Oregonia. This is practically all long leaf pine but short leaf and hardwood also abound. The poplar in this territory is unusually fine. West of this upland territory lies the long valley of the Sipsey. It is heavily timbered with oak, gum and hickory. In the bottoms of Big Sandy Creek and the Warrior River is found some excellent white oak. Timber rights to lands in this county can be bought very reasonably and most of the logs can be rafted or barged down creeks and rivers to the mills near Tuscaloosa.

The largest of the many lumber plants is the huge mill of the Kaul Lumber Company just south of Tuscaloosa. This company has control of 70,000 acres of timberland, estimated sufficient to supply this mill with logs for thirty years at a daily capacity of 170,000 feet. During the financial depression fifty mills in the Tuscaloosa district continued at work.



LOCK 17, ON THE BLACK WARRIOR RIVER NEAR TUSCALOOSA; COMPLETED MAY 13, 1915, AT A COST OF \$3,750,000. Lock 17 is the Finishing Touch to Opening All-Year-Round Navigation from Cordova, Ala., to the Gulf on an Inland Waterway of More Than 450 Miles. The back water from the 65-foot dam of Lock 17 Forms Bankhead Lake, an Expanse of Water Covering Miles in Area. The Warrior River is One of the Largest Canalized Rivers in the World.



## Labor Supply

Very little foreign labor is employed. Negro labor is used practically altogether. Wages paid for common labor here are much lower than manufacturers are compelled to pay further north.

Three large rivers and several important creeks flow through Tuscaloosa, which, together with an average rainfall of fifty inches, make it an exceedingly well-watered section. The climate is ideal. The winters are mild and the summers rarely oppressive. The average temperature is sixty degrees.

## Soils and Crops

Three quarters of a million acres of land await development and will produce anything that grows. Tuscaloosa has sixty varieties of soil, more than any other county in the State.

For many years cotton was the chief production, but planters are finding that scientific farming may be pursued in this section to perfection. The hills lying near the Warrior are ideal spots for vineyards of scuppernong grapes, from which a superior wine is produced; apples of an excellent quality can also be grown in these hills.

River and creek bottom lands are being used for pecan culture. They will also easily produce sixty bushels of corn to the acre. Melons, grapes, plums and strawberries are a source of profit. Peach and pear yields are especially good. Every farmer produces potatoes, ribbon and sorghum cane, oats, rye and field peas. Japan clover when properly cured makes an excellent forage crop; a mixture of crab grass and pea vines make the important hay crop of Tuscaloosa. Alfalfa, bur clover, velvet and soy beans, millet, etc., can be produced in all parts of the county.

Breeding fancy poultry, bee culture and raising sheep and goats are exceedingly profitable vocations.

## THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA

### A Modern Community

By DR. GEORGE LITTLE, General Secretary Board of Trade.

Note.—The late John T. Morgan, addressing students of the University of Alabama several years ago in Tuscaloosa used the following: "Young gentlemen, you are standing upon a spot above all others more favored by nature than any place on the globe."

In May, 1916, the city of Tuscaloosa celebrated her one hundredth anniversary. But the Tuscaloosa of today looks forward, not backward—Tuscaloosa belongs to the New South, not to the Old—Tuscaloosa in essential spirit is wholly modern, and the modern Tuscaloosa knows itself stronger and better than the old—feels the current of its new life at once broader and quicker than was ever that of the old. It may be conceded that as the best of our old houses are better than the best of the new, but none the less the Tuscaloosa of today is a better and stronger community than was ever the Tuscaloosa of our fathers or of our grandfathers. It is not merely that the community is stronger in numbers nor that the general average of its individual members is higher, though both are true. In the Tuscaloosa of today there is a new and higher community spirit—there is a new and stronger cohesion—a new and greater power of association and co-operation—the New South exalts the community where the Old South exalted the individual.

### Good Roads

We have 1,345 miles of good public roads. There were fewer miles before the war, and they were all bad. Even the single bridge across the Warrior at Tuscaloosa, joining the two halves of the county, which was burned by the Federal cavalry in 1865, was the property of neither city nor county, but owned by a private company; and it was little more than twenty years ago that the county ceased to collect toll on that now standing. When the Tuscaloosa owner of a stage-coach line wished

## Stock Raising

Herds of cattle and hogs feed on the year round pastures of Tuscaloosa. Tuscaloosa has during the past year constructed one hundred dipping vats and has now a total of two hundred and seven.

The model farm of the Warrior Agricultural Company near Fosters, and the West Alabama Fair held at Tuscaloosa every fall, are striking advertisements of what can be produced on Tuscaloosa land. Last year the Tuscaloosa County Truckers Association was formed to facilitate the marketing of crops.

Tuscaloosa has good roads kept in repair by convict labor. In 1915 several miles of model highway were built on the Huntsville, Byler and Greensboro roads.

There are one hundred white and fifty-six negro county public schools; all of which are graded, eighty-seven being equipped with modern conveniences. Every school was visited more than once by the State Superintendent of Education and his assistant last term.

The farmer is brought in close touch with his neighbors and the markets by the aid of the telephone and rural free delivery. The citizens are industrious and wide-awake. In a word Tuscaloosa is opportunity; not that fabled party of old who tarried scarcely long enough to extend an invitation, but a lingering, pleading opportunity knocking repeatedly on one's door.

## TRY TUSCALOOSA

Detailed information about Tuscaloosa County may be obtained by writing to

### THE COUNTY BOARD OF REVENUE:

Hon. W. W. Brandon, Judge of Probate, Chairman.  
Mr. A. B. Clements, Commissioner, 1st District.  
Mr. R. H. Williamson, Commissioner, 2nd District.  
Mr. John Henry Ryan, Commissioner, 4th District.  
Mr. H. T. Burks, Commissioner, 3rd District.  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

to better its passage through a wide swamp, he obtained a franchise and himself raised the causeway yet known as Sipsey Turnpike.

Now all our roads and bridges are free, and all are good; the county supplementing the old "road duty" imposed upon the individual citizen with an annual appropriation of \$60,000, to which in the present year has been added from county and state funds combined \$40,000 more, for the building of permanent model sections on four main highways using the fine road-making material abundantly provided by nature—the best of cementing clay gravel. And with its treasury now carrying a considerable surplus or reserve, the county is ready, without increase of either property valuations or its tax rate, now for all purposes three-quarters of one per cent, to raise its annual appropriation for road maintenance and improvement to \$80,000, and to continue this without issuing a single bond, until the whole system is made perfect.

### Public Buildings

Until within the last decade Tuscaloosa County had never built a court house, but used buildings only roughly re-adapted for public use—the earlier one put up by the Odd Fellows, the later by the Masons, who retained their hold upon the upper story, indeed, until the antiquated and unsightly structure that stood on the site of the Alston building was abandoned for our present beautiful county court house, nobly designed and splendidly adapted to its use. It would be unfair to contrast our new postoffice with those that went before, but it is not unjust to recall that the gap between our present city hall—though built nearly thirty years ago—and its wooden predecessor upon the same site was as wide as that between the old and the new court house.





TUSCALOOSA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

### Public Schools

Alabama had a public school system before the war, but if in all Tuscaloosa—county or city—there is a public school building that goes back to that period, its location is unknown to the present generation. And the system would seem to have made only such impression on that generation of young Alabamians as might correspond with the structures in which its work was done—its stamp was lightly impressed and soon effaced. In the city there were indeed some good private schools, but they were dependent upon the individuality of the teachers establishing them, and in general had neither fixed abode, nor usefulness continued beyond the span of a single life. Now the city has a splendid system of graded public schools leading up through an efficient high school to the university, while the country is pressing hard behind the town, also having the grading system, the new suggestion of school consolidation, school improvement associations already in almost every district, and a county high school just ahead.

### The University

In the old days it was in numbers and in influence little above the small denominational colleges which actively competed with it, impoverished and half-starved as it was by the very state that had founded it; while Alabama's sons in larger number scattered to the colleges of North and South. Now it is become the true crown of the State's educational system, year by year growing in strength, as it claims more and more of Alabama's sons and daughters, until it gives promise to repeat the history made by the great state universities of the West, which in numbers and influence have outstripped all others in their section and have come to challenge the supremacy as national institutions of the older Eastern universities.

### Municipal Government

In the old days its accepted functions were to light a few feebly burning street lamps; to keep up some few public wells and cisterns placed in the middle of the broader streets in the business section to supply water for putting out fires; to maintain the public wagon scales; and to suppress that "disorderly conduct" which filled a large place in the old municipal ordinances, and seems chiefly to have given occupation to both marshal and mayor, while the streets took care of themselves, and the orderly inhabitants ministered to their own necessities in the way of light, water and sewerage with pretty much the same independence of governmental control and disregard of one another as is yet illustrated by our country cousins. Now our many common and interdependent interests and duties as townsmen, are controlled and enforced by an efficient city commission of three members, while a large and active Board of Trade, composed of public spirited citi-

zens serving as volunteer "soldiers of peace," affords a forum for the discussion of all municipal problems and for the moulding and expression of public sentiment, constituting a true representative assembly of the people to keep alive that active interest in public affairs without which no form of government can long remain efficient; in its own sphere signally illustrating the power of organized and co-operative work as against individual and isolated effort; and supplying in its spacious rooms a civic center in which meet more than twenty other associations working for community uplift. And, though yet remaining under the limitations of a tax rate only one-half of one per cent levied upon a property valuation only sixty per cent of actual value, the city of Tuscaloosa is discharging as best it may, and considering these limitations, with remarkable success—all the obligations assumed by the modern municipality. It maintains in good condition sixty-four miles of streets, with three miles fully paved or paved and parked, and with twenty miles of concrete sidewalks. These streets are well lighted by electricity, which also propels through them the modern trolley car, and is supplied to private consumers at nine cents per kilowatt hour. Franchises already granted are now being exercised to bring through them to the citizen the further convenience of gas at ninety cents per thousand cubic feet. They are also well sewered and otherwise drained. The water works are municipally owned, and have recently been greatly increased in both capacity and efficiency of service, and supplied with a modern filtration plant, securing a high standard of purity, which with the aid of extended sewerage, strictly enforced sanitary regulations, and a garbage incinerating plant, has operated to eliminate typhoid fever, formerly much dreaded.

### The Future Assured

With these great and varied natural resources, with an active and educated people now organized and disciplined in co-operation, and under the immediate influence of a great progressive University entering intimately into its life; with the present consummation of the work of a generation in the opening to navigation of its splendid river coincident with the cutting of the Isthmus of Panama, to which the commerce of the world has looked forward through all the centuries since its discovery; it cannot be doubted that the recent advance of Tuscaloosa, consistent and considerable as it has been, only faintly forecasts the far greater growth impending. Tuscaloosa is about to become one of the greater cities not merely of the State of Alabama, but of the whole South.

Atlanta is a city of a hundred and fifty thousand people built in the poor red hills of north Georgia, which yield neither coal nor iron, by the spirit of the New South, first voiced by Sidney Lanier and Henry Grady,



U. S. FEDERAL BUILDING AT TUSCALOOSA.



working with railroads only. Birmingham, beginning later, built in the hills of north Alabama, which yield coal and iron, working with railroads also, is now challenging Atlanta's lead and will outstrip it. Tuscaloosa with more coal and iron than Birmingham, and with resources of natural gas and oil, of timber and clay, and of fertile soil not shared by either Atlanta or Birmingham, working with river as well as with railroads, must surpass them both. For Tuscaloosa at the last, this

greater thing has been reserved—to be the Pittsburgh and the Cincinnati of the South in one.

For more detailed information concerning Tuscaloosa, the trade and industrial capital of west Alabama, and a handsome booklet filled with illustrations, maps and interesting descriptive text, address

George Little, General Secretary  
BOARD OF TRADE  
Tuscaloosa, Ala.



TEACHING ALABAMA BOYS TO SPRAY FRUIT TREES.

## TUSCALOOSA COUNTY PLANTATIONS ARE BEST

### BECAUSE

LAND IS CHEAP

SOIL IS PRODUCTIVE

RAILROAD RATES ARE FAVORABLE

LABOR IS PLENTIFUL

IDEAL FOR BOTH STOCK RAISING AND FARMING

COMMUNITY IS PROGRESSIVE

*I Have For Sale Several Large Plantations (1,500 Acres  
and up) at Attractive Prices*

C. H. PENICK

ALSTON BUILDING,

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.



# ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION

Fine tract of 1,300 acres level black loam soil in the heart of the alfalfa section.

500 acres in hardwood timber, balance under cultivation or in fine pastures of Johnson and Bermuda grass. Overflowing artesian well.

Situated on the line between Pickens and Sumter, two of the best diversified farming and stock raising counties in Alabama.

Only two miles from Dancy or three from Cochran, both towns on the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern Railroad, where there are churches and public schools.

A clear title with no encumbrance and can be bought FROM OWNERS on easy terms.

*For Further Particulars Address*

**MRS. ANNIE COOK MAXWELL**

2521 Sixth Street,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.

## WALKER COUNTY



COUNTY of liberal dimensions, 820 square miles with irregular boundries. It is very interesting in its diversity of natural resources, coal and iron being almost inestimable in extent.

Amidst the rugged general surface under which the coal seams lie there are benches or plateaus of agricultural soil, where many well ordered and prosperous farms are found. Cotton, corn and the small grains thrive there and live stock is bred to a large extent. It is certain that a substantial part of the food necessary for the expected industrial population can be produced within the county.

There is an ample supply of water for all purposes, including manufactories, lumber mills not omitted. Grist mills, saw mills, mills and manufactories for sash, blinds and doors.

At or about South Lowell, there is an area 25 miles by 10 miles of long leaf pine, penetrated by the Black Warrior River. This is a bee-hive of manufacturing industry.

Jasper is the county seat. The growing wealth of the place has made it a railroad center, and rail transportation facilities are ample. Schools and churches are maintained with commendable liberality.

The Alabama Power Company is now building a \$2,000,000 power plant which is expected to revolutionize the industrial and manufacturing conditions of



EDGAR STAGGS, OF WALKER COUNTY, MADE 101 51/56 BUSHELS OF CORN ON ONE ACRE OF FINE SANDY BOTTOM SOIL.

Walker County and to make of Jasper a city of the utmost importance as an industrial and commercial center.

If you would touch the potential purchasing power of Alabama, reach it through the State's greatest institution for enlightenment and uplift—the newspapers.

You are especially invited to visit the Alabama Booth at the Chicago Herald's Permanent Bureau of Industries and Natural Resources, corner Clark and Randolph streets.



## WASHINGTON COUNTY

**W**HILE this is one of the oldest counties in the State it has not had the phenomenal growth that some other counties have enjoyed, owing to the fact that it was originally so richly endowed with natural resources. Anomalous as this may sound it is none the less true.

A few years ago Washington County was almost an unbroken expanse of virgin long leaf yellow pine forest. The exploiting of timber lands do not tend towards intensive development. Until a few years ago the people were too busy reaping the rich harvest of wealth represented by these thousands of acres of magnificent forests to wonder what resources lay waiting underneath the soil for the explorer to discover.

In the last few years, however, the people are turning their attention more to agricultural pursuits, for while this county still has great wealth in timber and naval material, these sources of revenue are showing signs of depletion and the people are coming to realize the opportunities which the soil offers.

## Soils

The greater portion of the lands of Washington County are of the upland variety, though there is a comparatively small acreage, known as "bottom land" which is very fertile and suitable for raising cotton and corn without fertilizer. The highlands while not naturally so fertile, have the advantage of offering a sure crop every year and they are very susceptible to intensive cultivation, and intelligent rotation. Most of the uplands have to be fertilized, but they respond quickly and build up most remarkably. The uplands consist mostly of sandy loam of varying character, ranging from quite light and sandy in some localities to extremely heavy in others, generally underlaid by a good clay subsoil, and broken in some localities by areas of chocolate loam and gray hammock.

## Stock Raising

It is the general opinion of successful farmers and business men in this county that one of its most wonderful opportunities, one that has been very much neglected, is in the raising of cattle and hogs. Cattle do well on the native grasses during a large part of the year and native stock run wild throughout the entire year.

Washington County has not as yet passed a compulsory dipping law but private vats are being built all



A PECAN ORCHARD.

over the county and well informed men state that in one or two years the sentiment will have reached the stage where this law will be demanded. Hay crops such as peas, velvet beans, soy beans, and many other crops can be easily grown for winter feed and silos are coming to be recognized as profitable investments. Thus winter feed for cattle can be easily provided for, even though it may not be absolutely necessary practical men agree it is better and more profitable to feed them during the midwinter season. The velvet bean is coming into its own in this county and is being grown on every farm. It is recognized as a splendid stock food, and is the best soil restorer we have. Both crimson and bur clover are grown successfully and have demonstrated their value both as winter cover crops and hay producers.

Hogs do well here and it is possible to grow feed for them to harvest for themselves practically twelve months in the year; statistics show that pork can be grown in southern Alabama for 2½ cents per pound. Sheep, goats and chickens thrive in this county practically without attention.



CATTLE RAISING GROWS IN FAVOR IN SOUTH ALABAMA.



### Crops

Cotton is grown to some extent, but mostly on the lowlands. However, by early planting, intensive cultivation and fertilization, they are succeeding in growing it in the highlands in spite of the advent of the boll weevil. Corn is being grown more and more and is a sure producer. Sugar cane is a great money crop and produces well on practically every sort of soil found in the county. Oats, especially of the winter variety, are coming to be grown more each year and are gradually taking a place of prominence among the crops of this county. Sweet potatoes grow well in all sections and yields of from 200 to 400 bushels to the acre are common. Irish potatoes, onions and cabbage are grown profitably as both summer and winter crops, and vegetables of almost every kind can be grown at a profit. The progressive farmer has a garden growing, and something coming out of it for home use as well as for market practically every week in the year.

Fruits of all kinds, especially Satsuma oranges and grapefruit, are being grown successfully over a large part of the county, and pecans show promise of being a good money crop in a few years.

### Good Roads

Washington County is rapidly coming to the front in the good roads movement. It is expected that when the Jackson Highway is completed it will run through Washington County from north to south and our citizens are getting ready for the improvements that will follow.

The schools are advancing rapidly, and a new county high school building is nearing completion at Chatom, the county seat.

Last but not least Washington County is known as one of the most healthful in the entire South.



HAIRY VETCH—A MOST VALUABLE LEGUME.

## HUNTER, BENN & COMPANY

Cable Address, "HUNTER," Mobile, Ala.

EXPORTERS OF  
SAWN AND HEWN PITCH PINE

MOBILE, ALABAMA

LONDON AGENTS: PRICE & PIERCE, LTD.  
27 CLEMENTS LANE, E. C.

## CUT-OVER PINE LANDS FOR SALE

BRANCH OFFICES: GULFPORT, MISS. PASCAGOULA, MISS. DARIEN, GEORGIA.

JOHN EVERETT

FRANK W. BOYKIN

## EVERETT & BOYKIN

NAVAL STORES, TIMBER AND FARM LANDS

LUMBER AND CROSSTIES

MOBILE, ALA.





SCENE ON COMPANY'S PROPERTY AT FAIRFORD, ALA. THIS CORN, ALTHOUGH LITERALLY COVERED BY THE PROLIFIC CROP OF VELVET BEANS, PRODUCED 60 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

## PREPAREDNESS IS OUR HOBBY

We believe that every one should prepare for old age. The surest way to do this is to get a home in WASHINGTON COUNTY, WHERE LAND IS CHEAP, and where we have GOOD CLIMATE, GOOD HEALTH, GOOD LANDS, GOOD RAILROAD FACILITIES, GOOD ROADS, and GOOD PEOPLE.



Harvesting Corn at Deer Park, Ala. Note the Velvet Beans Growing Between the Rows.

PRICES RIGHT  
TERMS RIGHT  
TITLES PERFECT



Corn Yielding 80 Bushels to the Acre at Tibbie, Ala.

We Have Many Thousands of Acres of Land Suitable for

GENERAL FARMING  
STOCK RAISING  
ORCHARDS  
TRUCK FARMING

Get in Touch with These Opportunities by Writing to

UNITED STATES LUMBER & COTTON CO.,  
FAIRFORD, ALA.



## YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO INVESTIGATE SOUTHERN ALABAMA



PRODUCE TRACK AT VINEGAR BEND, ALA.

**D**O YOU know that every day is a working day in Southern Alabama, and that every season is a growing season? Do you know that forage crops grow wild here even in winter; that animals need little shelter, and that milk and meat can be produced cheaper than in any other state? Do you know that this is the healthiest spot in America; that numbers of famous health resorts are located here? ¶If not, **IT IS YOUR DUTY TO INVESTIGATE** before buying land elsewhere. ¶Don't rely on free advice from anxious friends, it may be good sometime, but it is liable to be warped by ignorance, malice and prejudice. Have the courage to act on your own judgment—**INVESTIGATE**—then **ACT**. ¶We own, and offer for sale the choice of 50,000 acres of good land, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock-raising; fine for poultry and bees; no better land for fruit and truck in the United States. Pure water, good drainage, ample rainfall. Located near towns, railroads and good markets; here you will find an up-to-date school system, churches of all denominations and most hospitable neighbors. We shall be glad to entertain colonization propositions from responsible parties to whom we will make the most attractive terms. ¶We are lumber manufacturers, not land dealers. If interested write:

**VINEGAR BEND LUMBER CO. CORPORATION**  
VINEGAR BEND, - - - - ALABAMA



# LOOK AT THE MAP!

**40,000 ACRES CUT-OVER PINE LANDS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, ALA.**

**THESE ARE OUR OWN LANDS, AND WE WISH  
TO SELL DIRECT TO PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS**

These lands are of two classes—level, low lands, well watered and suitable for pasture all the year round. Others are rolling, well drained, and suitable for General Farming, Truck Growing and Fruit Raising.

# LOOK ON THE MAP!



COWPEAS ARE PROFITABLE FROM THE BEGINNING  
ON CUT-OVER LAND.

We are on the Mobile & Ohio, and Washington and Choctaw railroads. None of these lands over 8 miles off the railroad.

Public roads, public schools, rural mail, telephone system and churches conveniently located. You will not be getting into the wilderness if you get these lands. Very little clearing necessary. Good farms can be seen adjoining these lands.

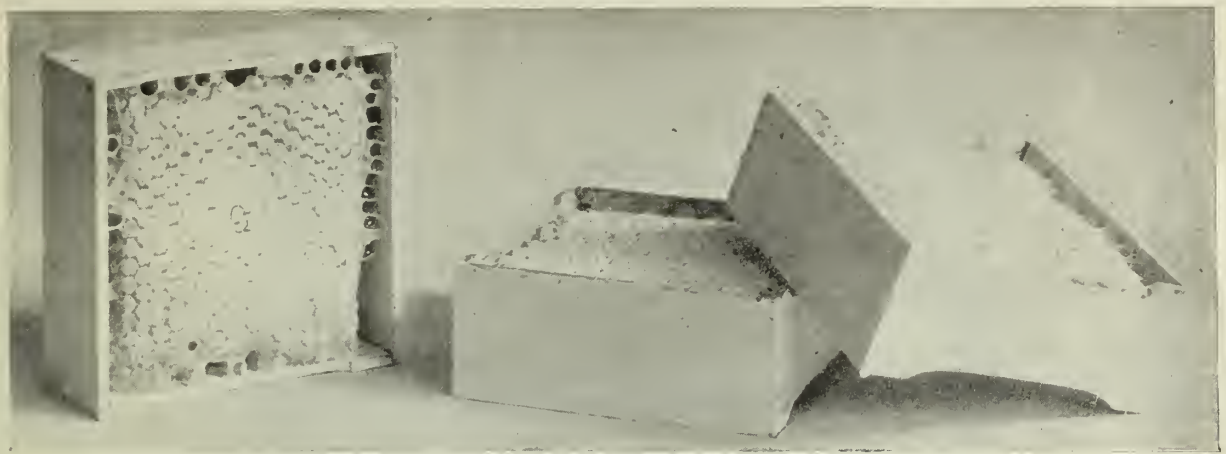
**WILL SELL IN TRACTS TO SUIT ANY PURSE. TERMS ONE-FOURTH  
CASH, AND BALANCE ON LONG TIME, IF DESIRED. TITLE  
PERFECT. ABSTRACT WITH ALL LANDS.**

*Get a Homeseeker's Ticket at Reduced Price, and Look These  
Lands Over, or Write to the Owners:*

**E. W. GATES LUMBER CO.**

**YELLOW PINE, ALA.**





MELILOTUS HONEY—THE MOST DELICIOUS IN THE WORLD.

## WILCOX COUNTY

**T**HIS is another county of the black prairie belt containing 945 square miles. It is bisected by the Alabama River from north to south, 63 miles. The west division lying next to Marengo County, is lime land in large part—very fertile.

Diversification has been practiced in agriculture for years on a large scale. The best quality of grasses are grown and cattle raising introduced to a considerable extent. An old cotton plantation of some 2,000 acres has been converted into a truck garden, the products being used to supply a large vegetable canning factory. Modern methods and up-to-date machinery gives employment to 100 employees in putting up standard products. The railroad connections enable the management of this industry to gain patronage from remote markets.

Apples, peaches, pears, plums are prolific orchard products. Truck farmers cultivate various crops. Wild

berries are abundant. Grapes grow to perfection when vineyards are well cared for.

There is found in the southern part a peculiar geological condition. The surface is a dark sand too thin for cultivation. The subsoil is red, varying with yellow clay. When this subsoil is turned up and mingled with the surface the combination thus formed proves productive of fine crops of cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, sugar cane and all the products of the neighboring counties.

Native grasses and a heavy growth of cane on the creek borders encourage the raising of horses and mules in addition to dairy and beef cattle.

Camden, the county seat, Rehoboth, Snow Hill, Pine Apple and other towns are prosperous. At the county seat and various other places schools of high class are supported.

## WINSTON COUNTY

**W**INSTON COUNTY comprises an area of 530 square miles, was organized in 1850, and named in honor of John Anthony Winston, twice governor of Alabama.

There is said to be an average of one gushing spring of freestone water on each 40 acres within its limits. Water in branches and creeks fed by perennial springs is a feature of the county. Numerous cataracts and rapids occur in the many swift flowing streams, with rocky caverns to be found along the banks.

Botanists say the rarest ferns in the United States grow luxuriantly in the vicinity of these caverns. The wild and picturesque beauty is hard to be equalled in any other county. Double Springs, the county seat, gets its name from the springs near by.

Timber of excellent quality in abundance is found; four or five kinds of oak, poplar, beech, holly, chestnut, sour gum and a limited quantity of short leaf pine are the principal varieties.

There are some lands that produce corn, wheat, rye and oats. The farmers are attached to the land and live from it in comfort. They respond to the State laws and appreciate the school system. There is a State High School at Double Springs, the capital, and another graded school at Haleyville. Generally the rural schools have the kind of buildings recommended by the State system.

The public road scheme is fairly well adopted. There are twenty miles of good pike running from the county seat to Haleyville.



"SOMEWHERE A VOICE IS CALLING"—IN WINSTON COUNTY.





GOLF IS POPULAR TWELVE MONTHS IN THE YEAR ON THE LINKS OF THE BIRMINGHAM COUNTRY CLUBS.

## N. ERIC BELL, SOIL EXPERT

Graduate of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; one year with the University of Illinois as a soil chemist; three years with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in soils and crop investigations; six years in the Alabama Cooperative Soil Survey.

Soils classified and mapped according to the United States National System of classification and reported in simple form.

### *Lands Classified and Appraised for Subdivision*

Colonization projects investigated. Agricultural surveys. Special attention given to advising and negotiating the purchase of farm lands.

PERMANENT ADDRESS: MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

REFERENCES FURNISHED ON REQUEST



SCENE ON PLANTATION OF MORTON C. CRABB, DEMOPOLIS. CORN AND VELVET BEANS MAKE GOOD COMBINATION CROP.



# THE CAPPER COMBINATION FOR REAL ESTATE ADVERTISERS

Farmers Mail and Breeze—weekly  
110,000 circulation—Regular rate 40c per line.  
Missouri Valley Farmer—monthly  
500,000 circulation—Regular rate \$1.25 per line.  
Capper's Weekly—weekly  
250,000 circulation—Regular rate 35c per line.  
Nebraska Farm Journal—semi-monthly  
101,000 circulation—Regular rate 30c per line.  
Missouri Ruralist—semi-monthly  
85,000 circulation—Regular rate 25c per line.  
Oklahoma Farmer—semi-monthly  
75,000 circulation—Regular rate 20c per line.  
Topeka Sunday Capital—weekly  
33,000 circulation—Regular rate 5c per line.  
Combination Rate for one issue of each paper, \$2.80  
per line.  
Combination Rate on yearly contract \$1.25 per line per  
week.

This combination gives you 265,000 circulation in Kansas; 170,000 in Missouri; 155,000 in Oklahoma; 131,000 in Texas; 108,000 in Nebraska; 61,000 in Illinois; 44,690 in Iowa; 30,000 in Arkansas; 25,000 in Ohio; 21,000 in Wisconsin; 20,000 in Indiana; 19,000 in Colorado; 14,000 in the Dakotas; 13,000 in Kentucky; 12,000 in Minnesota; 10,000 in Michigan and 7,000 in Tennessee, putting you in touch with the best land market in the world.

## READ THESE LETTERS

### 555 INQUIRIES

Gentlemen—In two and one-half months I have received five hundred and fifty-five inquiries from my advertisement in your eight papers. I think this will bring me about all I can well handle this spring so I think the best thing for me to do will be to stop the present advertisement and advertise deeded lands.—A. P. Knight, Jireh, Wyo.

### GETTING INQUIRIES DAILY

Gentlemen—Kindly continue the ad as per your letter of November 15th. Am getting inquiries daily.—L. W. Barrett, Aldersyde, Alberta.

### 78 INQUIRIES FROM 6 LINES

Gentlemen—I have received 78 inquiries from the six line ad which I have been running in your list of papers.—M. G. Heald, Real Estate Dealer, Burrton, Kan.

### REPLIES FROM RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Gentlemen—Recently I ran a small ad for two issues in your paper which brought results that were far above my expectations. I have advertised in many papers but the results as tabulated below are far ahead of anything I ever experienced before. The best part of the returns is that the replies are from good, responsible parties and their replies are full and complete. In all I received 218 replies as follows: Kansas, 191; Missouri, 7; Oklahoma, 6; Nebraska, 4; Iowa, 2; Colorado, 2; Arkansas, 2; Indiana, 1; Texas, 1; New Mexico, 1; and Florida, 1. I am more than pleased with the above results and consider the Farmers Mail and Breeze and Topeka Sunday Capital sure business getters.—Earl A. Kiefer, Topeka, Kan.

### BRINGS BEST RESULTS

Gentlemen—Please find enclosed check to pay for my advertising to date. I have been an advertiser for the last 20 years and have had better results from Farmers Mail and Breeze than all publications I ever advertised in. Please find contract for renewal.—A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

### LITTLE AD BRINGS INQUIRIES

Gentlemen—Find enclosed check as per your statement. The little ad is bringing the inquiries.—McKee Lumber Co., Shawnee, Okla.

### PROVEN VERY SATISFACTORY

Gentlemen—Your papers have proven very satisfactory and I will still run my advertising as long as I get results as in the past.—T. H. Norris, Ava, Mo.

### 24 LETTERS IN ONE MAIL

Gentlemen—There will be no question of a sale of the 20 acres at \$1,000 as I received on yesterday's mail 24 letters and on this morning's mail 21 letters answering this ad and it is in only three of your publications. I have gotten splendid results from every ad I have carried in your publications so far.—Frank Bates, Waldron, Ark.

### "CAPPER'S GETS OUR BUSINESS"

Gentlemen—The results received from our advertising in the eight paper combination have far exceeded our expectations, and we are several hundred letters behind at present. Capper's gets our business, we assure you.—Black & Pitts, Dealers in Real Estate, Waldron, Ark.

14 lines make an inch space. Send in your copy or write for further information.

Address CAPPER FARM PAPERS, Topeka, Kan.



# HAVE YOU ANY LAND TO SELL?

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THERE ARE 1,379,163 NORWEGIANS AND DANES IN THE UNITED STATES. ABOUT 80 PER CENT. OF THEM CAN BE FOUND IN SIX STATES; MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA. EVERYONE KNOWS THAT THESE ARE AGRICULTURAL STATES. THE REASON THAT SO MANY OF THE NORWEGIANS AND DANES ARE FOUND IN THESE STATES IS THAT THEY ARE FARMERS. A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF THE SCANDINAVIANS ARE FARMERS THAN ANY OTHER NATIONALITY AND A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF THESE FARMERS OWN THEIR FARMS THAN ANY OTHER NATIONALITY. IT IS REASONABLE TO BELIEVE, THEREFORE, THAT THEY ARE THE BEST CLASS OF PEOPLE TO INTEREST IN FARM LAND. THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT METHOD OF REACHING THEM BY ADVERTISING IS BY USING THE SCANDINAVIAN NEWSPAPERS. THE DECORAH POSTEN HEADS THE LIST WITH A CIRCULATION OF OVER 42,000 SUBSCRIBERS. WE HAVE A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPER, AND WE KNOW THAT REAL ESTATE ADVERTISERS WOULD BE MORE THAN PLEASED WITH RESULTS OBTAINED FROM ADVERTISING IN THE DECORAH POSTEN. THE RATE IS \$1.50 PER INCH FLAT. NO DISCOUNT FOR EXTRA SPACE OR NUMBER OF INSERTIONS. WRITE FOR RATE CARD, STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION AND OTHER INFORMATION WHICH WILL BE OF VALUE TO YOU AS AN ADVERTISER.

B. ANUNDSEN PUBLISHING CO.

DECORAH, IOWA.





EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS under editorial charge of one proficient and practical in that class of work.

**HOUSEHOLD:**—A most important section, because it helps in the development of the home. Ideals, suggestions and experiences of housekeepers and mothers. Short stories, serial stories, dressmaking, home decoration, etc.

165





**POWER FARMING** is an illustrated monthly magazine, devoted entirely to the interests of progressive farmers who see the advantages and possibilities of doing all kinds of farm work with mechanical power.

**POWER FARMING** gives special attention to all phases of farming with mechanical power. It treats of the most up-to-date methods and equipment for doing such field work as plowing, harrowing, seed-

ing, harvesting, etc., and such belt work as threshing, silo filling, wood sawing, feed grinding, etc., with engines and power machinery. The best authorities on power farming are among our contributors.

*Subscription Price, 1 year 50 cents; 3 years \$1.00*

*Special Trial Offer, 3 months 10 cents*

# POWER FARMING

WAYNE STREET, ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

The Magazine of Farming with Mechanical Power

Established 1892



# *The Southern Agriculturist*

NASHVILLE, TENN.

HAS BEEN THE FRIEND AND ADVISER  
OF SOUTHERN FARM FAMILIES FOR MORE  
THAN FORTY YEARS.

IT NOW GOES REGULARLY INTO 150,000  
FARM HOMES WHERE ITS CONSTANT CAM-  
PAIGN FOR BETTER FARMING, BETTER  
LIVE STOCK, AND BETTER LIVING EXERTS  
A TREMENDOUS INFLUENCE.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THESE  
THINGS, ITS TWICE-A-MONTH VISITS WILL  
DELIGHT YOU.

ONE YEAR, 50 CENTS;

THREE YEARS, \$1.00



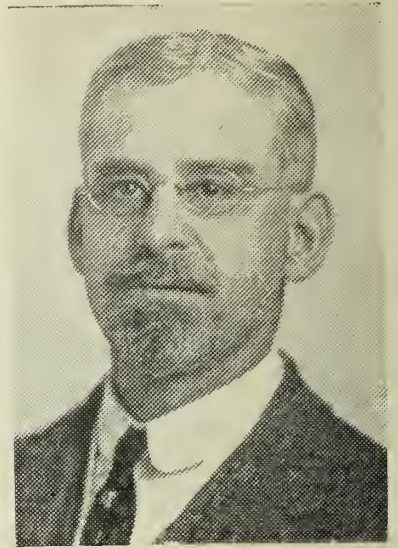
# DON FARNSWORTH AND ASSOCIATES



WILBUR S. LOUNSBURY



DON FARNSWORTH

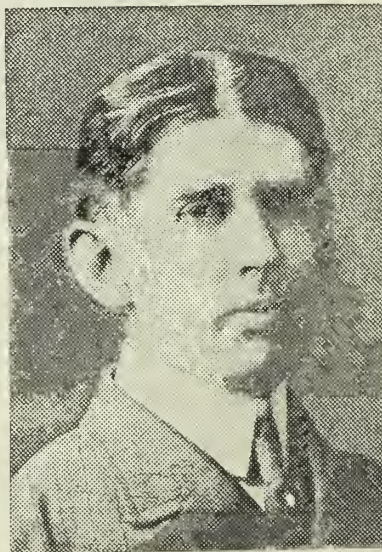


PERCY F. MORGAN

## "THE FARNSWORTH PLAN"

CREATES AND MAINTAINS MEMBERSHIP AND EFFICIENCY  
OF  
Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and other Civic  
and Commercial Organizations.

Its  
Results  
Are  
Permanent.  
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Adoption  
Brings  
Civic  
and  
Commercial  
Success.



LOWRY W. STATLER  
Who Managed the Alabama Get-Together  
Campaign.

Through  
Perfection  
of  
Method  
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Costs  
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Other  
System.

*If You Need Money for Your Local or State-Wide Organization, Write to*

**DON FARNSWORTH AND ASSOCIATES**

812-816 First National Bank Building

Montgomery, Alabama

Our Service Created the Alabama Land Book.







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